

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

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AND THE FUTURE

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Volume 63
Number 5
May 1961

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by

K. R. McCOLVIN and B. H. BAUMFIELD

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4 illustrations

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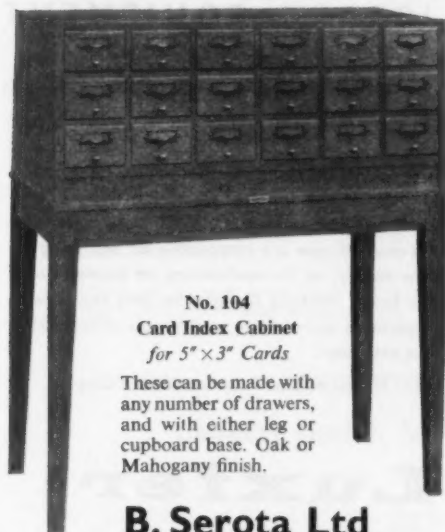
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A Librarian's Calendar

- June 19th-23rd.—Museums Association Conference, Plymouth.
- June 21st.—A.A.L., A.G.M., Central Library, Surrey Street, Sheffield 1, 6 p.m.
- June 30th-July 2nd.—County Libraries Section, Wales Region, Weekend School, Y Cilgwyn, Newcastle Emllyn.
- July 1st-7th.—Scottish L.A. Summer School, Newbattle Abbey.
- July 5th-7th.—L.A. Committees and Council.
- July 12th.—Youth Libraries Section, Canterbury, 3.30 p.m. visit to Cathedral Library, 5 p.m. Tea (3s. 6d. a head), 6 p.m. visit to King's School. Names to M. S. Crouch, County Library, Springfield, Maidstone, Kent, by 8th July.
- September 18th-22nd.—L.A. Annual Conference, Hastings.
- October 18th-20th.—L.A. Committees and Council.

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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1

Editor:

J. D. REYNOLDS, F.L.A.

Vol. 63 No. 5

May 1961

King Charles and the Goats . . . I



Linson

The largest book which exists in Britain today was produced for the charming but dissolute and pleasure-loving King Charles II. It is a giant atlas now in the British Museum. Superbly executed, it is five feet nine and a half inches in height by three feet two and a half inches in width. It took eight complete Morocco goat skins in the making of the cover.

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Letters from Librarians Abroad

Number 1

A LIBRARY IN THE TROPICS: A HISTORY AND A BLUEPRINT

D. H. Gunton, A.L.A.

formerly Regional Librarian, Northern Nigeria

NORTHERN Nigeria holds 18,000,000 people and occupies an area 5 times the size of England. In the northernmost parts it skirts the vast Saharan sand-desert, and in the south fringes the verdant, tropical jungle of the Eastern and Western Regions; in between is the climatically delightful savannah and orchard-bush country.

I have now spent five years in this country, based upon Kaduna (the capital) and working in the Regional Library Division of the Ministry of Education. Many of our problems seem peculiar to ourselves and a long way from librarianship as taught, practiced and described in the United Kingdom. I find much more emphasis on fundamentals, the supply of books, recruitment and training, planning expenditure, providing buildings, and not least advocacy of the role of libraries among those who have influence in the councils of government. When considering the latter, one must bear in mind the problems that confront nearly all self-governing and developing countries, and remember that Northern Nigeria's needs centre on roads, health services, education, railways and waterways, agricultural improvement (cash crops), new buildings, introduction of water into arid areas, literacy campaigns, etc., and that the government budget is not as large as, say, I.C.I.'s profits. In view of this, a librarian with anything less than complete faith in the role of libraries in a developing country is useless. There are so many clangorous tongues seeking every penny in the national purse that libraries can be regarded, at best, as desirable but impossible, at worst, something not scheduled for development until 20 years hence.

The Background

Archive material and manuscript collections of Emirs and rulers apart, the only library service I have heard mentioned in Northern Nigeria before 1939 was a subscription lending library run by the Church Missionary Society from Lagos. Secretariat libraries were to be found, but they were for the use of government officers and although some built up quite valuable collections, the usual shortcomings of lack of trained staff, variations of interest in the responsible officers, lack of funds etc., precluded continual development. It must be remembered that libraries failed to flourish for the sufficient reason that in Northern Nigeria, as in other colonies, there was no literate population to speak of, and no justification for setting up libraries that only expatriates could use. One interesting result was that the expatriate bought a good many books, and I have often found the library of a retiring European a useful source of books for the Nigerian collection of the Regional Library.

Sometime during the war years, the government decided to encourage the building of reading-rooms: they were not libraries and were not intended to be. They usually housed a battery-driven radio and such pamphlets and papers, wall photos and maps, as might be distributed. The rooms were often very well located in a town and attracted many people because they had no rivals. A Carnegie survey of West African libraries resulted in money being made available sometime after the war had ended; this was spent in the 1950s solely on books, which were distributed on loan to schools and reading-rooms from the Regional Library.

The Beginning

Mrs. Joan Allen (*née* Parkes) came to the North and a library service began to function in August, 1952, from Lugard Memorial Hall, the meeting place of the Northern Regional Legislature. (In 1960 the Speaker was elected President of the West African Library Association and received a C.B.E. in the Queen's Birthday Honours list.)

Joan Allen is possessed of an alert brain and enormous energy and she quickly set about establishing a service. There cannot be many librarians who have been faced with such a task. Only a few people had any idea of what sort of service was wanted, and those who had ideas, conflicted. The exchequer was, as always, sorely tried and books regarded as a luxury. In a situation of this kind, conviction for the need of libraries has to begin at home and be fostered on every hand. One broadcasts, writes, cajoles, urges, demands, and all the time retains the respect of those who can foster the course of libraries. (Joan Allen is the only librarian now in Sokoto and therefore the one of whom the editor enquired in the September RECORD editorial, "What dark mysteries go on in Sokoto?")

A building was completed in 1953 and in 1954 became a division of the Ministry of Education. Some followers of textbooks have criticized a library that is a division of a Ministry of Education and a librarian who had not been within 100 miles of the Region, and have felt it had shortcomings. In practice it worked admirably because the Regional Librarian married the Finance Officer and they not only lived happily, but the library had a voice at a high table and, no doubt, at the humble breakfast. There was more to it than that. The Ministry has an organization that covers the whole of Northern Nigeria and the library was able to act through those channels of administration that branched from headquarters; without its own effective means of reaching all parts of the country, the library was no parasite grafted on, but a reservoir using main educational arteries.

Over the next year or so the library distributed books (in boxes holding 50-100) to schools and reading-rooms throughout the Region and began a lending library service to the people in Kaduna. Behind the praise implicit in the lending figures and testimony given in the *Daily Telegraph*, in an anonymous article, were the important decisions that had to be made. When architects say, "We can build something like a shoe-box in 6 months; we can build a library in 2-3 years", what does one do? Settle for less than the best,

or get a library started? Should a fine be charged or deposits paid? In a country where a voters list is unknown and first names come from a list of about 10, and the second name is the name of a town, what can be done about registration of borrowers? Fines, always supposing they are effective, are unfair where incomes run to great extremes and where life is rather more primitive than cosy suburbia: tropic storms, rain, dust-laden winds, fire, insects and a dried mud-hut existence are not threats, but reality. On the two occasions that I have been to one area on tour, the local librarian has been recovering from a puff-adder bite and the venom of a spitting cobra respectively.

The library services of Northern Nigeria were fortunate in having Joan Allen, a librarian endowed with vigour, clear-mindedness and courage. With a staff of three, she toured schools and reading-rooms, inspecting, advising, supplying books and book-lists; on her return to Kaduna, she trained staff, bought, catalogued and classified books, broadcast, wrote a textbook, gave courses to reading-room attendants, played hostess to any visitors concerned with books, planned and estimated, became Vice-President of the West African Library Association and undertook to catalogue and classify the Secretariat and Lugard Hall libraries. This was all done in a country that is predominantly Moslem and whose ideas about the emancipation and role of women has not changed overmuch in the last few hundred years.

Books

To illustrate some of the difficulties peculiar to the tropics, I would like to turn aside from libraries in Northern Nigeria and list some of the problems that are common to most libraries in the tropics, and concern that fundamental article, *The Book*.

Buying. This is done almost entirely from lists, *B.N.B.*, publishers' catalogues, book reviews and the *Bookseller*. Not for the tropical librarian the well-stocked shop and the *au fait* salesman jogging one's mental elbow. A big book fund is a delightful possession, but I occasionally find that expenditure demands a good deal more time than one might suppose, and that representatives, good book-shops, exhibitions and conferences are a real miss.

Suitable books. Most publishers seem to be trying out one or two titles on the West African market because it is obviously one where expansion will be rapid and immense. However, timing their entry seems to be all, and the bulk of books

are published by about 4 or 5 firms. The upper forms of secondary schools can and do, read much the same books as their British counterpart; the younger pupils and the neo-literate adult need "tailored" literature and are much harder to satisfy. Simple stories against a comprehensible background are badly needed; authors do not seem to be forthcoming, not yet—and publishers tell me they have great trouble commissioning this sort of literature, which, when it appears in paper-back format, is not usually a big money-maker. It is my personal opinion that when the British Government expressed an interest in subsidizing British publications overseas, the production of this type of book which is read when the foundations of an interest in reading are being established, might well have concerned them. This last year has not seen ten titles published that suit the reader I have in mind. Without suitable books it is no wonder that the reading-habit spreads tardily; what is amazing is that it so often spreads despite the literature it feeds upon.

Preservation. I have already mentioned that there are many natural causes that can bring about a book's demise. Harmattan, dust, rain damp-moulds and sunshine combine with cockroaches, silver fish, ants, worms and other insects to make existence precarious. Regular usage and inspection counter these ravages best; insecticides and air-conditioning are also tried preventatives.

There are others of the thousand and one shocks that books may undergo:

- (a) Perspiration and dirt come to hand easily in the tropics; if a reader is tracing his finger slowly over a page, the resultant smudges soon bring about a dirty book.
- (b) Some readers have more concern with their English than the preservation of books; they underline words they intend to consult later in a dictionary, they make cryptic additions in Biro to the text and sometimes, overcome by authorship, add their name and address; this makes things easier when it is discovered.

The question of fine and deposit charges now comes to mind; I do not subscribe to either. At best, deposit charges are only useful in order to dispel the idea of "something for nothing" that surrounds libraries (I feel this can best be done by staff who know and believe in what they are doing and add firmness to helpfulness); at worst, it gives a library service only to those who can afford it. Instead of fines, we stop tickets for as long as a book is kept after a month. This was tried as an experiment some years ago, with

trepidation, as to withdraw tickets is the negation of librarianship. After several lively and exciting interviews with irate borrowers, it was found to work, and staff time on overdue reduced.

Vernacular books. The cheap book in a vernacular tongue, frequently distributed from a subsidized literacy agency, can be a problem. By design they are ephemeral and cheap, and so their provision can be questioned at the outset. Is the librarian defeating the object of personal ownership of books by stocking them? We buy them because we distribute books to places where books are quite unobtainable. One has to have staff who can translate relevant parts in order that they may be catalogued and classified, and so a cataloguer may be at the mercy of an amateur Arabist. Much higher education in the Commonwealth is taught in English, and vernacular languages are very often secondary ones; the body of literature is therefore often small and we have met this problem by keeping "token" stocks.

Reading taste. What books are popular? What subjects need additional books? concerns all librarians, and reading patterns are difficult to discern in Northern Nigeria. It has been noticeable over the last five years that readers are turning more and more to recreative reading. Reading for pleasure is something new, but our loan figures certainly indicate more interest in the novel. A survey we conducted two years ago showed the following table to reflect reading taste: there is no especial order within the group.

Group I	
Economics	Religion
Accountancy	Shakespeare's plays
Book-keeping	Bernard Shaw's plays
Local government	Politics
English grammar	Knitting (among girls)
Secretarial work	Shorthand
European history	Auditing
Law	British Constitution
Automobiles	Football
Electricity	Koran
Books on love affairs or sex instruction	Cookery
	Boxing
Biographies of important personalities in West Africa: Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe, etc.	

Group II	
Administration	Letterwriting
Mathematics	Biography
Nigerian history	Athletics in general
Oration and public speaking	Journalism
Geography of West Africa	Radio engineering

Group III	
Biology	Medicine
Botany	Novels
Mapwork	

The combined effect of local syllabi and careers open to school-leavers can clearly be seen.

Libraries today and tomorrow. Since Joan Allen's lonely appearance in the North, ten qualified librarians have come to work in Northern Nigeria and many more have visited the Region, not least, Dr. H. Lancour of the University of Illinois Library School, U.S.A., who toured and reported at the invitation of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and advised on the creation of a school of librarianship at the University College, Ibadan.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and more recently H.R.H. Princess Alexandra of Kent, have borrowed books from the Regional Library. The first indigenous West African to be made President of the West African Library Association, Alhaji Umaru Gwandu, C.B.E., Speaker of the Northern House of Assembly, actively campaigns for the improvement of libraries and reading-rooms.

Last year the British Council made a grant toward a reference library in the Northern Region. The £12,000 they offered brought about a chain reaction that has come to rest with work ready to begin on a £64,000 library headquarters in Kaduna. This will occupy the next 2-3 years, but branches in the 12 Provinces and mobile services following tar-roads can be anticipated. Recruitment and training will doubtless present difficulties and the new F.P.E. syllabus, which seems enlightened in the U.K., does not help the under-developed country overmuch. An active Nigeria Branch of the West African Library Association has at least ensured that financial reward is to be had and that has not always been true of librarianship everywhere!

The actual implementation of future policy presents problems that someone other than myself will have to consider. There will be changes in the future that make a long-range appreciation difficult on a variety of counts. The wind of change may send public opinion off into all, or any corner of the compass—public libraries may profit, or they may not. The budget may have to be pruned and public libraries, along with public lavatories, zoos, parks and museums, are usually the first to climb into the tumble. Nonetheless, I am tempted to predict, and where I cannot predict, suggest, the lines along which future expansion will progress.

Staff

From *W.A.L.A. News*, the West African Library Association bulletin, Vol. 3. No. 5, May, 1960:

"The greatest need at the moment is for more and more qualified staff . . ."—Miss E. Evans, C.B.E., F.L.A., Director of Library Services, Ghana, and President of the West African Library Association, 1959-60.

"One of the main difficulties to overcome in our future library development programme is that of finding a cadre of selected qualified and experienced librarians to man the rapidly developing services."—Kalu Okorie, F.L.A., Regional Libraries, Eastern Nigeria.

"The training of adequate medical library staff will have to be squarely faced if these libraries are to be properly administered."—Charles Tettey, A.L.A., Librarian, Medical Research Institute, Accra.

I have no wish to labour this point, but staffing is a problem. There has been no noticeable rush of British librarians to go overseas; why this is so, when there seems so much dissatisfaction among many librarians in the United Kingdom, is a little puzzling. But there it is: when permanent and pensionable posts were offered, few came, and now only contract posts will be available as indigenous students and librarians are being groomed into senior posts. It is obvious that the British Government accepts its responsibilities in the Commonwealth overseas and has fostered development as well as it can, but British librarianship has resisted all kinds of blandishment and foreign seduction. We must therefore deduce that the future of libraries in the Commonwealth largely lies with its indigenous peoples. Here I switch from the general to the specific and, looking at Northern Nigeria's manpower out-put, predict that rival claims from the more glamorous professions will leave librarianship attracting only the boys with poor quality school certificates. Only two secondary schools are at present producing pupils at advanced level, so the new syllabus promises little. For us, the abolition of First Professional Examination is a pity; it provided a sobering view of Library Association examinations and gave a sure mark to steer toward. Two subjects at advanced level is not the same and allows a pupil to go from school to library school, to qualified post with a minimum of practical experience.

In West Africa as a whole, the School of Librarianship at University College, Ibadan, and the proposed Ghana School of Librarianship should supply the much-needed librarians, complete with training in the aspects of librarianship that are peculiar to the tropics. This could lead to a departure from the Library Association syllabus without, of course, lowering the standards inherent in that examination structure. The Library Advisory Committee of Nigeria decided to investigate the possibility of pre-registration training at the Nigerian College of

Arts, Science and Technology, Zaria. The problem of training is certainly not ignored and the future holds decided promise.

Of course, recruitment and training are a problem in the United Kingdom with all the school-leavers that are produced there. This drives me to one consolation. Libraries in the tropics are usually new and extremely attractive; tropical architecture has a lot to do with this, and tropical contemporary furniture with its radiant colours and slim form is such a delight after the stuffy, heavy, stolid products of some of our best known suppliers, whose catalogues and manufactures cannot have changed much in 50 years. Libraries will not look dull (or they need not) and applicants for posts need not be dismayed by hummocky lino and the librarian's life as caught by Mr. Kingsley Amis.

Schools

For the obvious reasons that school libraries:

- (a) help to form the reading habit as early as possible;
- (b) augment textbooks and studies;
- (c) answer reference queries;
- (d) give "background" knowledge;
- (e) afford access to good prose;

they have naturally had a high priority in the work of the Regional Library. In secondary schools and colleges, graduate staff *should* be able to run a school library, and publications of the School Library Association have made this task a lot simpler. School libraries frequently reflect the attitude of the staff to books in education, and I do believe that (especially overseas) one's sermons may be addressed to the converted. Certainly a library in schools such as I have mentioned *need* not be a tatterdemalion collection of out-of-date volumes. I clearly recall interviewing a candidate for a post in the Regional Library who professed an interest in cars and motor-racing. When asked concerning his reading about this interest, he told me a lot about John Cobb, Sir Malcolm Campbell and Dick Seaman; asked about Fangio and Moss, he looked a little nonplussed and I gathered his knowledge came from pre-war editions of something like the *Wonder book of motors*. Faith in the printed word is often high in under-developed countries and it should not be misplaced.

I have had those concerned with education ask, "Can you not give us some exact, easily implemented formulae, that will enable minimum standards to be laid down?" This is known as being put on the spot! Schools vary a great deal,

existing collections vary, some schools are double-streamed, some treble, some offer sixth form work and so on. Then there is the difficulty of offering what is practical and what is desirable. In the hope that if I'm wrong, something better will result, I have had the temerity to set out my suggestions as a cock-shy.

Given a secondary school of 150 pupils working up school certificate in 5 years, the following standards are minimal:

- (a) Room size 100 × 60 feet.
- (b) Not less than 2,000 books to begin with
- (c) Annual book fund £150 (i.e. £1 per boy)
- (d) Not less than 10 magazines and two papers (local and London) taken
- (e) Shade trees near the library to provide outside reading
- (f) An author catalogue should be provided
- (g) Non-fiction be classified
- (h) Issues can be recorded in a ledger or exercise book. Some masters prefer an involved card system in order to know what books their pupils are reading: I see no reason why they should not.
- (i) Three periods given to introducing 1st year pupils to the library and ways of using it
- (j) A reference collection be available.

Provincial Development

Always supposing the staff situation and exchequer permit, the Provinces should first have area branches, probably 1 branch to 3 or 4 Provinces, which would build up to 11 branches (in each Provincial town) and the headquarters in Kaduna. These would naturally effect a more positive control over the reading-rooms, school and college libraries throughout the Province; at the same time they would provide a library service for the local townspeople.

Mobile libraries. The newcomer to Northern Nigeria invariably asks about the possibility of using mobile libraries: it has got a lot to recommend it. A by no means short, but eloquent, answer would be for the enquirer to buy his own car and put in a few thousand miles or so on the laterite roads of Africa. Primitive servicing, punishing corrugated dirt-roads, long distances, a rain season that closes many roads, a dry-season that sends up choking dust, all go to keep mobile libraries in abeyance until there are more roads of tarmacadam. I am quite serious when I say that it is in conditions of this kind that the machine that flies just above the ground on a cushion of air has a considerable future, and (if successfully developed) why not as a tropical mobile library?

Headquarters

The construction of a headquarters, already mentioned, will soon begin, and as suitable buildings are made available, it is to be hoped

that extra services will develop and more work be undertaken.

Training is conducted at two levels:

- (a) for headquarters staff studying F.P.E.
- (b) for reading-room attendants, school-librarians, and custodians of departmental and Ministry, library collections.

Our in-service training consists of lectures, talks, discussions, written-work and visits to other libraries, all of which support an F.P.E. correspondence course. The character of in-service training must change: new staff are likely to be working up one or two parts of G.C.E. at "A" level, and in-service training will bear in mind preparation for Registration rather than F.P.E.

Courses for those without the educational qualifications to take up professional training, are popular—particularly for Native Authority sponsored attendants: if the latter pass our examination set at the end of the course, the Native Authority is eligible for a grant of 50 per cent towards the attendant's salary.

Reference library. This will be phase one of the headquarters expansion. In a country the size of Northern Nigeria there is no reference information service, and the reference library will have the dual functions of providing a place for study away from the drumming, oil lighting and distracting noise of the town: it will also provide information for anyone in the Region—by phone, post, or personal enquiry. The reference library would also be an admirable host to homeless societies, i.e., the local branch of the Historical Association, Northern Cultural Society, local branch of the Nigerian Field, Literary and Debating Society, when not in use. Because of the total lack of other amenities, libraries can do a lot to publicize themselves by

affording premises to worthwhile groups. Amateur cultural activities often provide a wry smile in the United Kingdom, but in newly fledged countries in search of their traditions and heritage, they deserve every assistance that can be given.

Individual loans. These are a problem. We often receive postcards from someone living 500 miles away who is completely without books; he may be working up a part of his school certificate, or a professional examination. His need is acute and as real as anyone in the Region. An individual loan system is, however, quite impossible—a system that would depend on Europeans who are on leave 4 months out of 22 months, Nigerians who tour and move a great deal, the postal services and the complete integrity of all the recipients, is out of the question. Overall service can only come with the creation of branches and effective local coverage.

A proving ground that might be useful for both the library and the borrower would be an individual service to the staff of schools. Ghana has done this with success, and I am sure it would be well-received in Northern Nigeria and serve to perfect an efficient supporting secretariat.

West African Library Association

I am now leaving Nigeria, and like most who leave West Africa, I feel some pangs. I would not wish to close this article without some mention of the West African Library Association and a tribute to its "parents", Miss E. Evans, and Mr. J. Harris. There are others who have given dedicated service to the West African Library Association, but I know they will not object if I single out the two whose ideas and energy have made the Association flourish, if not financially, at least in bringing us together regularly and thereby dispelling a little of the "professional" loneliness of librarians in West Africa.

The Link

The recently revised constitution of LAOSA (Librarianship and Archives Old Students' Association, University College London) provides for the sale of its organ, *The Link*, to non-members at the price of the annual subscription, which is 5s. *The Link*, which is varityped, appears twice a year, and about a third of the contents are of concern primarily to LAOSA members, but it also includes articles of more general interest and a small number of book reviews. The last few numbers, for example, have included accounts of libraries and library schools in places as far apart as Ely and Witwatersrand, Nairobi and Hong Kong; impressions of a British

Council librarian in Europe and of an archivist and a librarian in the United States (the two articles on "The book in America" by Mr. Willison of the British Museum drawing a long reply from Professor Wilfred Stone, of Stanford, Cal.); and a full-length review by Miss Piggott of a recent textbook of classification.

A file is available for inspection at Chaucer House, and subscribers should send a postal order or cheque (payable to Librarianship and Archives Old Students' Association) for 5s. or a multiple thereof to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Patricia Goddard, 29 Rosebury Vale, Ruislip, Middlesex. Prompt action will ensure the receipt of the next number under the subscription.

O. G. W. STALLBRASS

THE LIBRARY OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, DUNDEE

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FOR many years after the Reformation the ultimate form that Church government in Scotland would take remained uncertain. The issue was finally determined on the accession to the throne, in 1689, of William of Orange, when the Presbyterians readily took the oath of allegiance demanded of them, whilst the Episcopalians remained steadfast in their loyalty to the exiled house of Stuart. Thus the former gained recognition as the Established Church of Scotland whilst the latter, especially after the abortive risings of 1715 and 1745, became a proscribed and bitterly persecuted body. Driven from the churches of the land, in the face of penal legislation, the enforcement of which virtually made public worship impossible, their clergy continued to hold their accustomed form of service, with ever-dwindling congregations. So it went on for the greater part of the eighteenth century. However, as it became more and more obvious to both sides that the Jacobite cause was a hopeless one, so gradually the rigour of the persecution was relaxed and the Episcopalians became reconciled to the House of Hanover, and in 1792 the penal legislation was finally repealed. Even in the midst of their sufferings, however, the Scottish Episcopal Church was able to make an outstanding contribution to Christendom overseas. As a result of the Declaration of Independence, the Church in America had lost its English bishops. Hence they sent a priest, Samuel Seabury, over to England to be consecrated. However, the Bishops of the Church of England were unable, through the conditions attached to its being the Established church, to accede to his request. Accordingly, Seabury turned to the Scottish Episcopal Church for aid in this matter, and in 1784 he was consecrated by three of their Bishops. Thus was the historic succession brought to the United States and all the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that land can trace their descent back to Seabury. After an initial period of recuperation and consolidation, the nineteenth

century proved an era of great expansion. Throughout Scotland Episcopal churches went up, amongst them the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in Dundee, consecrated in 1865, which serves as the Cathedral of the diocese of Brechin, Brechin Cathedral having become at the Revolution the Presbyterian parish church. In St. Paul's is housed the library which forms the subject of the present article. In October 1959, its writer was invited to reorganize it and provide a catalogue. Although of considerable historic interest, the collection had not previously been reported. A number of reasons may be advanced for this, amongst them the smallness of the collection, the fact that it had never been properly examined and its contents systematically recorded, the comparatively recent date of the building of the Cathedral, and the presence of the excellent diocesan library at Brechin. It was decided to publicize the existence of the collection as soon as work on it had reached a sufficiently advanced state.

The library was divided by the writer into three sections: the first consisting of works published during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the second of books which appeared in the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century, and the last of all subsequent works. The latter, by far the largest section, will not be mentioned further here.

The majority of the works under consideration in this article (in all only about eighty titles) were the property of John Moir, dean of the diocese of Brechin from 1849 to 1861, from whom they passed to their present home. Nevertheless, they fall into two very distinct groups, the former having strong associations with the former diocese of Dunkeld (later merged into that of St. Andrews), and in particular with George Skene, dean of that diocese from 1786 to 1797, and the other with the diocese of Brechin, especially Dundee itself, from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the days of Bishop

Forbes, the year of whose death, 1875, has been taken as the dividing line between this and the third section of the library.

That the first section consists for the most part of a collection of books assembled by the Reverend George Skene is obvious even on the most cursory examination. Of the thirty-three volumes containing works published before his death, no fewer than eighteen bear his signature, whilst there is evidence to suggest that a further two, at least, were also his property. Only four appear definitely not to have belonged to him. As will be seen later, he was probably responsible for some, at any rate, of the binding.

It is impossible to give here any adequate account of Mr. Skene's extremely active and successful ministry at a most critical and difficult time in the history of the Scottish Episcopal Church. Only the barest outlines can be attempted, concentrating on such points as are relevant to the books. George Skene was baptized as an adult in 1749 by the Reverend J. Hill of Blairgowrie and ordained deacon the following year to serve at Blacklunans in Glen Shee, Mr. Hill being one of the four priests present at the Ordination service. The relevant entry in the Diocesan Register refers to Skene as "in Kinloch". The Cathedral copy of Henry Dodwell's *Discourse concerning the use of incense* is inscribed, "This book belongs to me and to none else. Alexr. Kinloch. The year of our Lord God on thousand and fifty." This Alexander Kinloch was a son of Sir James Kinloch of Kinloch, 2nd Baron. There is no indication of how the work came into the possession of Mr. Skene but it is likely that he had become acquainted with the family in his early years, especially as they were of strong Jacobite sympathies.

In 1754 Skene, now in his middle twenties, moved to Forfar where he continued to minister for the rest of his life, for a dean in the Scottish Episcopal Church is dean of the diocese and not, like his namesake in the Church of England, of the Cathedral. It was no easy task that confronted Skene on his arrival in Forfar. As a result of the penal legislation passed after Culloden, the congregation had dwindled virtually to nothing. Yet by 1770 he had so built it up that a new chapel had to be provided. In this Lady Mary Lyon, daughter of John Lyon, 4th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, had a stall erected for her personal use. Evidently she still regularly worshipped in Forfar, although on occasion Skene visited Glamis Castle, where she resided until her death at the age of eighty-five in 1780, for the purpose of administering the Sacrament.

Three books in the Cathedral library Skene received from her. Two, by William Law, *A practical treatise on Christian perfection* and *A serious call to a devout and holy life* bear her signature, whilst the third, *The second and last part of the devout Christian's companion* is inscribed in Skene's hand, "This book was given in a present from the Honble Lady Mary Lyon to Mrs. Skene".

Nothing can be said here of the important part played by Mr. Skene in general diocesan affairs. In addition he officiated at some time or other in most, if not all, of the centres of Episcopal worship in the diocese. One place he visited particularly frequently was Blairgowrie, Mr. Hill's charge. Here he became very friendly with the Laird of Craighall, James Rattray, and his family, who were prominent members of Mr. Hill's congregation. James Rattray was the son and heir of the late Most Reverend Thomas Rattray, Bishop of Dunkeld from 1727 until his death in 1743, and Primus (the title bestowed upon one of the Bishops who is chosen to act as a kind of chief amongst equals, there being no archbishops in the Episcopal Church) from 1738 onwards. James died in 1770 and was succeeded in turn by his son, Skene continuing to remain on terms of closest friendship with the family. The Cathedral copies of Francis Brokesby's *Life of Mr. Henry Dodwell*, John Hildrop's *God's judgments upon the Gentile apostatized Church*, Henry Maurice's *Defence of diocesan Episcopacy* and Richard Ward's *Life of the learned and pious Dr. Henry More* are all signed by Thomas Rattray. The first of these however, according to a note written on the front paste-down endpaper, appears to have been bought by Skene at St. Andrews in 1773. Henry Dodwell's *De nupero schismate Anglicano* is inscribed in the hand of Mr. Skene, "This book was given in a present by Craighall to George Skene".

So much for the life of Dean Skene and the friends and acquaintances from whom he received some of the books that went to make up his library. It is now time to say something of the books themselves and how they illustrate the history of the Scottish Episcopal Church. Whilst none of the books is unique, there are several scarce items. The particular value of a collection like this, however, does not lie in the field of finance, but is rather an historical one. Here is a typical collection of books belonging to an eighteenth-century Episcopal priest. Moreover, each sheds light on another in a way that would be impossible were all widely dispersed throughout the shelves of a larger library.

Two works may be singled out as illustrating the persecution of those of Episcopal sympathies, which broke out immediately after the recognition of the Presbyterian as the Established Church in Scotland. Both are by a victim, Alexander Monro, who was deprived of the office of Principal of Edinburgh University at this time. One, entitled, *A letter to a friend giving an account of the treatises that have been publish'd with relation to the present persecution against the Church of Scotland* (1692) reviews, with less bias than one might expect in the circumstances, all the relevant literature published on both sides, and is also of interest as being an early example of an annotated subject bibliography. The second work, *Presbyterian inquisition; as it was lately practiced against the Professors of the Colledge of Edinburgh*, published the previous year, is much more subjective in approach.

The 1690s were years of great religious controversy in Scotland. Much of this, on both sides, was carried out at a very low level, although on each side too a number of scholarly and well-reasoned works were produced. In the Cathedral we have, from the Episcopalian standpoint, one work of each category. *The Scotch Presbyterian eloquence* and John Sage's *Principles of the Cyprianic age, with regard to Episcopal power and jurisdiction*. The authorship of the former is in doubt, the dedication being signed Jacob Curate. Some authorities, amongst them Scott's *Fasti*, Darling's *Cyclopaedia bibliographica*, and the *Dictionary of national biography*, attribute it to Robert Calder, of whom more will be said later. Kirkton's *History of the Church of Scotland*, the only contemporary work which hazarded a guess at its authorship, suggested Gilbert Crockatt and John Monroe, two virtually unknown men who played no other part in the religious controversies of their day, and this is accepted by Halkett and Laing and the compilers of the McAlpin collection catalogue. The edition in the Cathedral is the second (1693) which differs from the first, published the previous year, only in two slight additions, to the dedication and at the end of the work. This work, owing to its sensationalism, proved very popular and was frequently revised and augmented, the last edition appearing as late as 1841. Some of the fresh material was certainly from Calder's pen, which may account for the whole being attributed to him. It should be noted that Calder's controversial writings are virtually confined to the period 1703-1717.

The more scholarly work of Sage made no such popular appeal and is of little interest today.

Something, however, should be said of its author. He represents a phenomenon which must be unique to Scotland and to this period—a Bishop without a See! He was consecrated Bishop in 1705 but not assigned any specific diocese. The object was to ensure that the historic succession was maintained, at the same time respecting the right of the Crown to nominate to any See.

Robert Calder's story brings us into the next century. He is represented in the Cathedral library, leaving on one side the disputed *Scotch Presbyterian eloquence*, by *The priesthood of the Old and New Testament by succession*, which was first published in two parts in 1716 and 1717 respectively. Calder had been deprived of the living of Nenthorn as a result of the Revolution of 1689 and had gone to Edinburgh where, in spite of imprisonment, persecution and finally a sentence of banishment from Scotland, he remained until his death in 1723, carrying out ministerial duties. The edition in the Cathedral appears to be that listed in the British Museum catalogue, which is tentatively dated there to 1720. Presumably, since Calder is described on the title-page as "Late Presbyterian of the Suffering Church of Scotland", the date of publication must have been 1723 or later.

Soon the Episcopalians had others, as well as Presbyterians, with whom to contend, this time from amongst their own ranks. After Culloden, some of their number, recognizing the hopelessness of the Stuart cause, whilst retaining their Episcopal faith, felt that they could now, with a clear conscience, take the oath of allegiance to the House of Hanover. These broke away, forming the so-called "Qualified" congregations, which, usually under an English-ordained Minister, were allowed freedom of worship. One work in the Cathedral collection, *Principles, political and religious*, was written by such a minister, Norman Sievwright. In the annotation to this work in Lowndes' *Bibliographer's manual*, Thomas Secker, the then Archbishop of Canterbury, is quoted, "A work which shews much good sense and reading, and hath given me much information concerning the state of Episcopacy in Scotland". From this, one might assume that here was a factual piece of writing. In fact, however, the author, a young Aberdeenshire man who had been ordained by an English bishop and had set up as a "Qualified" minister in Brechin, trying to draw to himself the existing Episcopal congregation there, goes so far in this work as to question the validity of the Scottish bishops' orders.

That this struggle waged on two fronts was not yet over by the end of the century may be

gleaned from the following entry, drafted for the proposed catalogue, for one of the books in the library.

"DAUBENY (Charles): An abridgement of the Reverend Charles Daubeny's Guide to the Church, by a worthy Scots Episcopal clergyman; with a preface, other additions, and notes, humbly submitted to the serious consideration of all the Presbyterians in Scotland . . . as also, of the English ordained Episcopal clergy, and their congregations . . . By the Right Rev. Dr. Wm. Abernethy Drummond, Bishop. Edinburgh, 1799."

Of the four volumes composed of seventeenth century pamphlets, three were definitely in Skene's library. Not only are they signed by him, but there are contents lists in his hand on the front paste-down endpapers of each. This, together with the fact that in no case does the title-page of the front item in the volume bear a signature earlier than that of Skene, suggests that he was responsible for having these collections bound up. Perhaps a good deal of the typically Scottish binding, which is a feature of this collection, was done at his instigation. Several works in these volumes have already been named, but the best way to give the reader an overall picture of the seventeenth-century material nevertheless seems to be to enumerate the contents of all three. One contains François Charpentier's *Treatise touching the East India trade, the Enquiry into the measures of submission to the supreme authority of Gilbert Burnet, Sir Edward Eizat's Modest examination of a late pamphlet entitled, Apollo mathematicus, the Character of a trimmer* by George Savile, the Marquis of Halifax, *Two essays. The former Ovid. De arte amandi . . . the first book. The latter Hero and Leander of Musaeus*, two translations, from the Latin and Greek respectively, attributed to T. Hoy, and, finally, Sir Robert Sibbald's treatise in Latin, the *Phalainologia nova*, dealing with whales washed ashore on the Scottish coast. The second consists of James Crawford's *Serious expostulation to that party in Scotland, commonly known by the name of Whigs*, John Cockburn's *Historical relation of the late Presbyterian General Assembly (1691)* and the *Continuation of the Historical relation*, published the same year, the *Scotch Presbyterian eloquence, the Vindication of Robert III, King of Scotland, from the imputation of bastardy* by George Mackenzie, 1st Earl of Cromarty, and the well-known edition, by Edmund Gibson, of the *Polemio-Middinia* of William Drummond of Hawthornden, together with the poem "Christ's Kirk on the green"

attributed to James V of Scotland, with its introductory essay on macaronic poetry by the editor, and elaborate commentary, both written in Latin. The third collection has a particularly strong Royalist and Stuart flavour which, though it naturally enough occurs throughout the collection, has not been commented upon previously here. It begins with *The Princely pellican* (1649), the title-page of which proclaims it to consist of "Royall resolves . . . extracted from His Majesties divine meditations". Next come two works connected with the efforts made after the Restoration to produce a Prayer book acceptable to all shades of non-Roman Catholic Christian opinion in the British Isles, Richard Baxter's *Grand debate between the Most Reverend the Bishops and the Presbyterian Divines and To the King's Majesty. The due account, and humble petition of the Ministers of the Gospel, lately commissioned for the review and alteration of the liturgy*. Then follows the *Exhortation of the Churches of Bohemia to the Church of England*, dedicated by its author, Johann Amos Comenius, to Charles II, in exile in Holland, on his return to England and, finally, the *Sermon preached at the magnificent coronation of Charles II* by George Morley. Practically all the eighteenth-century works are of a religious nature, whether controversial, devotional, or doctrinal, or biographies of clergymen, and the titles already quoted are typical. There is no point in merely multiplying examples.

The second section of the library can be treated far more briefly. As has been said, its interest lies chiefly in its associations with the diocese of Brechin and the city of Dundee. There is the Altar Book used in the old Episcopal Chapel in Dundee in the early years of the nineteenth century, its cover embossed, "Scots Episcopal Chapel, Dundee" and also a copy of the anthem book used there, based on that compiled by Thomas Pearce, and printed by a famous local figure, Robert Stephen Rintoul, in 1813. Rintoul commenced his career as a printer in Edinburgh, in 1809 was printer of the *Dundee Advertiser* and during the period 1821-5 he actually performed the triple role of editor, printer and publisher of that journal! He was also, for thirty years, editor of the *Spectator*.

The writings of two bishops of Brechin are represented in the collection: Alexander Penrose Forbes (1847-1875), by a volume of sermons, and David Moir (1840-1847), by the *Brief explanation of the Church catechism*—prepared by him for use in the diocese. The title-page of this lists the various vendors in the different towns and cities of Scotland where the work may

be obtained. In Dundee it was to be sold by James Chalmers who is commemorated in the Cathedral, on a plaque erected to the memory of his son Patrick Chalmers, as being the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp.

The close relations maintained at this period between the Episcopal Church and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States are reflected by two volumes, the *Book of Common Prayer . . . according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church* (Stereotyped edition of 1838), which bears the donation label of its publishers, the Female Episcopal Prayer-book Society of Philadelphia, and the *Companion for the Altar* by John Henry Hobart, a Bishop of New York.

To conclude, a list of Bishops and other clergy of the Scottish Episcopal Church who have written or owned volumes in the library may be of some interest. Hon. Archibald Campbell, Bishop of Aberdeen (1721-4); John Strachan, Bishop of Brechin (1788-1810); also of Brechin, David Moir (1840-1847) and Alexander Penrose Forbes (1847-1875); Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dunblane (1661-1673) and Archbishop of Glasgow (1673-1679); the following bishops of Dunkeld, Henry Guthrie (1665-1677), Thomas Rattray (1727-1743), John Alexander (1743-1776) and Jonathan Watson (1792-1808), the latter being represented by the only manuscript item in the collection, a note-book containing prayers written in his hand; William Abernethy Drummond, Bishop of Edinburgh (1787-1806); Alexander Jolly, Bishop of Moray (1798-1838); non-territorial, John Sage (1705-1711); the two deans, John Moir, of Brechin (1849-1861) and George Skene, of Dunkeld (1786-1797); Robert Calder, the "Presbyter of the Suffering Church

of Scotland" in Edinburgh, and in Brechin the "Qualified" minister, Norman Sievwright, and finally, William Harper, who became, in 1735, Minister at Old S. Paul's, Jeffrey St., Edinburgh.

SOURCES

This article is based on notes taken during the arranging and cataloguing of the library for which the writer used the following standard works of reference: Halkett and Laing's *Dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous literature*, the *Short-title catalogues* of Pollard and Redgrave and Wing, the *British Museum and Faculty of Advocates* (now the National Library of Scotland) printed catalogues and that of the McAlpin collection, Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, Darling's *Cyclopaedia bibliographica*, and Lowndes *Bibliographer's manual*, the *Dictionary of national biography*, Scott's *Fasti ecclesiae scoticae*, Musgrave's *Obituary*, and the *Scottish Episcopal Church year book*. To any of these the reader may wish to refer for specific points.

For a general account of the history of the Episcopal Church in Scotland F. Goldie's *Short history of the Episcopal Church in Scotland*. S.P.C.K., 1952, may be recommended. For those desiring only a very brief outline there is the short summary which forms Appendix E of the *Scottish Episcopal Church year book*.

G. T. S. Farquhar's *Three bishops of Dunkeld: Alexander, Rose and Watson. 1743-1808*. Perth, privately printed, 1915, consists of extracts from the diocesan records and archives covering these years, linked together by brief narrative passages and, although not a well-constructed work, is invaluable for the overall picture it gives of the affairs of the diocese and, in particular, for the material it provides for a reconstruction of the career of Dr. Skene.

A very full and interesting article on the *Scotch Presbyterian eloquence*, with that title, by T. Maxwell appeared in *Records of the Scottish History Society*, 8, 1944. (pp. 225-253).

For the edition of the Polemo-Middinia referred to here, the reader should see pp. xcii-xciii of volume I of Drummond's *Poetical works* edited by L. E. Kastner, which appeared in 1915 as no. 3 in the New series of Scottish Text Society Publications.

SUBJECT BOOKLISTS ISSUED BY BRITISH PUBLIC LIBRARIES

FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1961

- A select list of books on Australia and New Zealand. Booklist No. 31. Carlisle P.L.
- A select list of books on South Africa. Book List No. 33. Carlisle P.L.
- A select list of books on radio and television. Book List No. 32. Carlisle P.L.
- The domestic scene. Bulletin No. 39. Chelmsford P.L.

- Sex, marriage, parenthood . . . Bulletin No. 40. Chelmsford P.L.
- A select list of books on mining. Fife Co.L.
- Antarctica: a selected list of books. Hampstead P.L.
- Success with your camera with books. Islington P.L.
- The Americans. Islington P.L.
- English and European history: 19th and 20th centuries. Nottingham P.L.
- Gazetteer for gourmets. St. Pancras P.L.
- Cutlery. Sheffield P.L.
- Africa: the wind of change. Surrey Co.L.

THE EARLIEST FREE LENDING LIBRARY IN BRITAIN

Paul Kaufman

Consultant in Bibliography, University of Washington Library, Seattle, U.S.A.

LONDON and Bristol have long contended for the distinction of producing the first collection of books in England open freely to all comers (1). But if we enlarge our horizon to the whole of the British Isles, another claimant at once appears in the north. It is Dundee whose primacy in age is only the beginning of an extraordinary history.

The story is rife with dramatic associations, as it begins in the 13th century with the foundation of the Franciscan monastery of Dundee by the famous Dervorguila (2). Granddaughter of the Earl David, wife of John de Balliol, and mother of John Balliol, this remarkable woman had already established Balliol College in the 1260s. Then in 1284 she continued her notable constructive activity in the organization of the monastery in her native kingdom; and as we know from various records, the characteristic monastic library there developed. But its peaceful life was soon interrupted: their building was so badly damaged by attacks, especially by Piers Gaveston, governor of Dundee for Edward II, that the monks were forced to abandon their home about 1350 and move their tangible possessions into the church of St. Mary's in the town. There, in the vestry of the south aisle in the choir, they resettled their library; and of this collection one volume *The Book of the Church*, which is a record of relics at various altars, still survives.

Then, within less than a century, came the revolution in control; the church of St. Mary's, itself fallen into a ruinous condition, could no longer be maintained by the Abbey of Lindore which held jurisdiction ever since their joint establishment by Earl David at the end of the 12th century. On 10th March, 1442-3, the Abbot signed a contract with these provisions: "the Burgesses, Common Council and Community of Dundee, and the parishioners of the said Parish Church shall take wholly upon them the burden of building, sustaining, supporting reforming and repairing the Choir (3) of the said Kirk, in the walls, windows pillars glass-windows,

joists, ceiling and turrets; as also vestments, books, challices, palls, and linen cloths of the Great Altar, and other ornaments whatsoever belonging to the choir of the said Kirk, and should exoner, free and relieve the Abbot and Convent and their successors of all the above-mentioned things." (4).

Thus long before the establishment of a library in any Scottish university, it is the Dundee Burgh which has assumed final responsibility for the fabric and possessions of the Kirk, including a store of manuscripts. That this ultimate secular authority was universally acknowledged is shown by the petition addressed by St. Andrews to the Dundee Council in 1613 asking for aid in the founding of its embryo library, with the promise to make return in the form of the duplicates of any books which might be acquired. Within the town itself, however, the exact relationship of a joint control of the vicar (or later the minister) and the kirkmaster remained in dispute until, after two centuries, in 1636 the town Council defined its own authority in these minutes of 7th March: "Anent the Librarie: It is appointed by the Magistrates and Councell that there be a Visitation of the Libraies (sic), and that ane Inventar of them be drawn up, and that yearlie the sd. Magistrates and Councill (sic) does yearlie visit them to see if ther be any moulded, riven or wanting, and that the Kirkm^r have ane of the keyes of the Librarie, and that nane be lent out wtout his advyse and that upon a sufficient pledge to be put in the hands of the Kirkm^r, to ly in his hands ay and untill the redeliverie thereof, in as good condition as they were lent."

Thus ended the long struggle for control. At last the library in St. Mary's stood forth clearly as a burgh library, certainly the first in Britain to be so clearly defined (5). As the inscription of 1559 in some of the books bore witness, they were "in usum communis Bibliothecae praedictae urbis". As the collection had evolved out of an ecclesiastical environment, so the Kirk conferred

the privilege of physical quarters and so the vicar or minister properly had some formal authority over property within his precincts. But the final responsibility rested with the Council on behalf of all the inhabitants. The further and outstanding distinction was the provision for *lending*, which outside of the colleges (and possibly some school facilities) cannot be matched among the early libraries of England (6).

Reverting now to the sequence of the story, we are given some very welcome facts soon after the Reformation, when Dundee was known as the Geneva of Scotland. For out of the scanty records emerges a learned and devoted librarian in the person of Rev. William Christison, probably the second Protestant minister of St. Mary's and the incumbent for no less than forty years, 1559 to 1599. It was he who repaired a number of the volumes and who made some invaluable notes to be noticed below.

During the next century the library grew by leaps and bounds. Beginning with Peter Young and George Buchanan, the famous scholars and tutors of James I, the donors of books included Dr. William Ferguson, Alexander Lindsay, James Blair (afterwards an intellectual leader in Virginia), John Spalding, John Christison (probably brother of the minister), and James Anderson. Some of Henry Scrymgeour's library inherited by his nephew Peter Young did come to St. Mary's; and a highly interesting note in one of the books states that Sir Peter would give many more if a fitting place could be found for them.

The next important event is the completion of a manuscript catalogue probably by Rev. Samuel Johnson, minister of St. Mary's from 1699 to his death in 1731, and by his son Gabriel, professor of Hebrew at St. Andrews until 1741.

This document dated 1724 can claim as adventurous a life as any known library catalogue ancient or modern. On Sunday, 3rd January, 1841, about five o'clock in the morning, a fire from an overheated stove broke out in the vestry of the church (very near the book presses) and spread uncontrollably, leaving only the shell of the whole structure. All but six of an estimated 6,000 volumes (7) were destroyed, including, it was assumed, this very catalogue. Then, in 1908, a school-master in South Australia wrote to Dundee that a humble labourer had brought him a small folio volume bound in vellum with the inscription "Catalogue of Books in the Dundee Library 1724" and had inquired if it had any value. Apparently a Dundonian named James Thomson had picked up the unnoticed book after

the fire and had carried it off to the Antipodes in the gold rush of 1850. Somehow, after his death, it had fallen into the hands of the labourer. Finally, in 1910 the precious little volume, somewhat stained in places but little the worse for its amazing adventures, arrived back home—the Widsith unrivalled among migrating manuscripts.

Carefully inscribed in an exceptionally fine hand, these forty-two pages preserve about 1,700 titles representing about 2,000 volumes (8). Within the simple divisions, such as "Libri Theologici in Folio 1st shelf, being the lowest of the north Press", each title is numbered in the left-hand column and identified with place of publication and date at the right. Besides the several separate subdivisions of "Theologici" by size, totalling 825 titles, there are "Historici" (37 folios), "Classici, Philosophici, Medici &c" (38 folios), various permutations of these classifications with the addition of "Philologici" for one of the grand mélanges, and lastly the second most hospitable class of "Miscellanei", with a total of about 600 titles. Since Theology and Miscellanies total about 1,400 of the 1,700, all other subjects ostensibly are restricted to 300 altogether. But "miscellanies" include government, law, education, belles lettres, and travel; and hence these large fields are not so neglected as the rough figures indicate. Thus *The Gentlewoman's Companion*, Bacon's Essays, Machiavelli, and Plautus are all found within the generous bounds of "Miscellanei". Even more casual are the "strays" found in various specific classes, such as the *Philosophical Transactions* (Vol. i, 1666) in the "Theologici".

But it would be ungrateful to cavil at any vagaries. The record is mutely instructive evidence that numerous treasures went up in the smoke of that conflagration of 1841. There were thirteen first editions of Erasmus, a number of firsts of Aldus and Etienne. Many of the titles, according to Dr. Millar, were not in the British Museum forty years ago. The earliest work was *Liber Chronicorum ab Initio Mundi*, Augsburg 1467; and the latest was Eachard's *Roman History*, 1719. In this connection it is significant that seventy-eight of the titles date from the 18th century, thus denoting active interest on the part of some persons in the community. Various references, moreover, indicate that a large number of titles was added between the date of the catalogue and the holocaust of more than a century ago.

Not the least interesting feature of the collection was the religious tolerance demonstrated therein: the eight-volume edition of Nicolas de

Lyra's *Commentaries* (1507) was flanked by Bishop Pearson's *Exposition on the Creed* (1692) and Bishop Burnet's *Exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles* (1699). So, too, room was found for several of Hobbes's works. A similar breadth appears in the number of languages represented, as illustrated by the first page listing two Latin versions of the Bible besides the Vulgate, as well as versions in Welsh and French and Erasmus's Graeco-Latin New Testament. Likewise we find three Greek-Latin, a French-Latin, French-English dictionaries, various Hebrew dictionaries, and the grammars of a half-dozen languages. But Latin does predominate: of the fourteen titles named as a quite engaging afterthought "Some more books Divinity and Miscellanys", one is English, one Italian, one French, one Greek (Comedies of Aristophanes), and ten Latin (9).

But this kind of breadth had little room for any light or popular literature. We look in vain for English drama or poetry. The only break in the solid front of the serious (and classical comedy) are *La prison d'Amour* and *Coffee House Jest*s! The nearest to these in diversionary vein are the few works of travel like *A Voyage to the Levant* 1635 (probably by Henry Blunt) and the *Lady's Travels into Spain* 1703 [?], and the more sensa-

tional volumes on the popular borderland world, *Complete History of Magick* and the *Discovery of Witchcraft*.

To the catalogue proper are prefixed two most valuable pages of historical notes, dated Dundee, 22nd September, 1724. These comprise quotations, presumably in the hand of the compiler, of various inscriptions in a number of the volumes. The most important of these is the identification of several volumes of St. Augustine as legacies of Rev. William Christison, named as minister of the church for forty years. Other statements refer to the existence of an earlier catalogue, in the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century. A further inscription of importance is the record of Peter Young's presentation of books in 1622 and of his desire to donate many more if suitable room for them could be found. Other donors, as given previously, range from 1599 to 1673.

From this brief summary, then, until other records come to light, Dundee, stands out as the earliest burgh library in Scotland. More than that, it is the oldest community lending library anywhere in Britain. And to crown its distinction, the now priceless little vellum folio has brought a new and spectacular dimension of romance to library catalogues!

NOTES

- (1) The first documented reference to a library, kept by the Guild of Kalendars, at All Saints, Bristol, is dated 1464. In London the earliest corresponding document is dated 1442. Both refer to collections already in existence. The problem is to discover when each was established.
- (2) Nearly all of the facts in this account are derived from an unpublished manuscript transcript of a lecture delivered at Dundee in 1921 by Dr. A. H. Millar, former librarian of the Dundee Public Libraries, entitled "Four Centuries of the Dundee Burgh Library, 1442-1841". For permission to use this Ms. and the 1724 Catalogue, as well as for invaluable co-operation in preparing this article, I am much indebted to Mr. Alexander Small, J.P., the present chief librarian of the Dundee Public Libraries. The documents cited are in the archives of the Central Library, Dundee.
- (3) For bringing these documents to my attention I would record my appreciation to Mr. D. C. Henrik Jones, until recently Librarian and Information Officer of the Library Association.
- (4) Apparently only the Choir had been completed at this time.
- (5) In these quotations I have followed Millar's transcripts exactly.
- (6) There is, of course, clear distinction between a "public library" (a term originating in ancient Rome) under the control of an institution and one controlled by secular authority of a collective political character.
- (7) A very early example of lending is that of St. Paul's

Almonry in the 14th century. The will of a donor of books is quoted indirectly from Harl. Ms. 1080 by Sir Walter Besant, *London: The City*, 1910, pp. 401-2, stipulating conditions of loans to former students.

- (7) This figure is given by Millar.
- (8) This is the number which appears from the Catalogue in so far as I can decipher entries which are sometimes rather faint. Millar's figure of 4,000 may have been computed from his independent identification of multivolume works, not so specified in the Catalogue. But I incline rather to the supposition that he included the 2,000 volumes which Thomas Bower, Provost of Dundee from 1721 to 1723, acknowledged as receiving under the will of Alexander Lindsay, who died in 1723. This handsome bequest we may assume to have remained uncatalogued.
- (9) Among the "classici" are found Homer, Aristophanes, Aristotle, Demosthenes, Thucydides, Vergil, Cicero, Ovid, Seneca, Juvenal, Martial, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Plautus, Terence, Lucan, Lucian, and Euclid.

Dr. Millar raises the natural question as to the reason for so many books in foreign languages; and he points out that the curriculum of the Dundee Grammar School in the 16th and 17th centuries included Latin, Greek, French, and Hebrew. As evidence that the merchants and councillors of Dundee thus acquired at least a "bowing acquaintance" with the languages, he cites the *Compt Buik of David Wedderburne, 1587-1630* (edited by him for the Scottish History Society, 1898) in which is a record of books lent from a private library including titles in several languages.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEDALS FOR 1960

The Carnegie Medal

It is fitting that, in the Presidential year of the man whose name is most closely associated with the attempt to unite the "two cultures", the Library Association should see fit to award the Carnegie Medal for an outstanding book for children to a scientific work, *The making of man*, by I. W. Cornwall, illustrated by M. Maitland Howard, and published by Phoenix House at 10s. 6d.

We are constantly being assured that we live in a scientific age, and indeed a cursory glance at any newspaper's headlines must convince us that this is so. Yet the books of scientific information published for children reflect, all too frequently, the "tit-bits", "quiz" or other commercial popularizations of the scientific ideas which are transforming life and understanding today.

Books of information have not figured prominently in the Carnegie Medal list, partly because this is generally considered to be a literary award and few books of information can be regarded as works of literature. It would be idle to pretend that *The making of man* is a great work of literature; though it is written in a competent, lucid workmanlike prose, it does not reach the literary heights of the great classics of science. Nevertheless, in my opinion and in the general opinion of the Carnegie Medal sub-committee, it takes a worthy place in the list of the Carnegie Medallists because, in the words of its publishers, it really does "transmit to young people the revolution in scientific thought that has occurred in our time". This is a great and necessary task, and here it has been well and worthily performed. In this day and age, it is fitting that the Library Association should honour a book which presents and explains, with complete scientific integrity and with lucid and logical argument, what is known and what is conjectured about "the making of man".

This book helps one to see how the work of scientists in different fields has gradually pieced together an understanding of man's family tree, far back beyond the limits of time, and it suggests, too, possibilities for the future development of man beyond our present understanding. To one "innumerate" reader at least, *The making of man*



Dr. I. W. Cornwall

brought fascinating glimpses of understanding of the language of mathematics, of men who think in numbers and not in words. Children, who are beginning to benefit from the more imaginative approach to mathematics, should have less difficulty here than their less well taught seniors. Diagrams and tables are beautifully drawn and clearly explained.

The illustrations in *The making of man* are an integral part of the book and illustrate its theme superbly, clarifying the argument and showing, by the intelligent use of coloured inks, what is imaginative reconstruction (drawn in red) and the actual fossil (drawn in black) on which this reconstruction is based. Both author and illustrator are distinguished workers in the field of which they write. Dr. I. W. Cornwall is Lecturer in the Department of Environmental Archaeology of the University of London and Miss M. Maitland Howard, a paleontologist, was, until recently, Official Artist to that Department.

Phoenix House, the publishers, are to be con-

gratulated on a production worthy of the quality of the work. They hope to produce other works of comparable value in other fields of science. It is to be hoped that, if this is done, the extraordinarily high standard of exposition, illustration and production will be maintained throughout the series. If this is done, we should have a series of books worthy of the age in which, and of the children for whom, they are written.

There are far too few children's books of this standard of sober scholarship written with simplicity, lucidity and complete scientific integrity, and with a closely argued and logically developed theme. There are far too many popular pseudo-scientific children's books which, by the very method of their presentation, negate "the scientific method". The Library Association, in awarding the Carnegie Medal to the author of *The making of man*, has once again demonstrated its belief that only the truest and the best in any field of knowledge is good enough for children.

M. L. BUTLER

The Kate Greenaway Medal

There are far too few really good picture books published in this country, and one of the reasons for instituting the Kate Greenaway Medal Award was to encourage a higher standard in them. It is, therefore, with particular pleasure that the award of the Medal to Gerald Rose is announced for *Old Winkle and the seagulls*—an excellent and very welcome addition to the bookshelves for the youngest children, published by Faber and Faber at 12s. 6d.

The story is written by Elizabeth Rose, and it is a simple moral tale of a fisherman, Old Winkle, who feeds the seagulls and is kind to them, which his colleagues think is very silly. Then, at a time when fish seem to have deserted that part of the coast, Old Winkle is led by a seagull to where there is a huge shoal; the other fishermen all join in his good fortune and "men were proud to say they had been in Winkle's company". The pictures are a delight—colourful, lively, and apparently effortless. They are admirably suited to a story about fishermen—the men are muscular and stubby, the women industrious and amiable, and the fishing tackle is shown clearly and convincingly. The co-operation between Mr. and Mrs. Rose as illustrator and author has, understandably, been highly successful, and the pictures are related accurately to the story: when no fish can be found and the second-mate of the "Gay Lady" spends his time making model ships in bottles, a paddle-boat, a clipper and a drifter, that is



Gerald Rose

precisely what one sees. Children who gaze at the illustrations for some time will see more and more in them—the knocker shaped like a fish on the fishmonger's front door, and the charming touch of the exterior view of Fred's Café towards the end of the book (not referred to in the text), when the interior has already been shown earlier on.

This is the third book that Mr. and Mrs. Rose have produced together. The first was *How St. Francis tamed the wolf*, which to some tastes (not mine) was a bit startling. *Wuffles goes to town* appeared in 1959, and was commended by the Library Association. It is as delightful in its way as *Old Winkle and the seagulls*, but has rather less in it. Mr. Rose has an unusual background for an artist painting such very English scenes. His father was English but his mother Chinese, and he was born in Hong Kong. During the war he was interned by the Japanese for nearly four years, and then came to England in 1945 and studied painting. Mrs. Rose is a native of Lowestoft, and at present they live in Poulton-le-Fylde. Mr. Rose teaches at the Blackpool School of Art, often exhibits his paintings, and is said to enjoy good food and hot sun. He certainly shows our coast as being more colourful and sunny than it often is.

It is a real pleasure to be able to commend an English picture book so highly and to look forward to more works by Mr. and Mrs. Rose.

L. V. PAULIN

THE FINAL REVISION OF SYLLABUS

A Statement by L. V. Paulin, M.A., F.L.A.

Chairman of the Education Sub-Committee

THE proposals for the revision of the Syllabus of the Library Association examinations published in the *LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD* for July, 1960, have, in accordance with the Association's normal practice, been "lying on the table" for several months, so that the members, whether as individuals or through Branches and Sections, might consider and comment on them. As the proposals were far-reaching, the Register and Examinations Executive Committee decided in November, 1960, that more than the usual period of six months should be allowed for this. During the early part of 1961, the Syllabus Sub-Committee have considered the numerous comments and criticisms received either in writing or verbally, and they have adapted the proposals to bring them into line with what many members would evidently like to see. A few more changes resulted from the Education Sub-Committee's consideration of the Syllabus Sub-Committee's recommendations, and the Register and Examinations Executive Committee accepted newly-revised proposals on 7th April, 1961. The Syllabus as finally agreed is set out below.

In considering members' comments it soon became clear that the arrangement of the various subjects in the proposed revised Syllabus and the actual content of the papers met with general approval. There were suggestions for the inclusion of further subjects, and some of these have been adopted, but few objections to individual papers. By far the strongest adverse criticism was concerned with three broader aspects of the proposals—(a) the high standard of the pre-entry qualification and the fact that a foreign language was no longer to be insisted upon; (b) the fact that the Registration examination had to be taken at one sitting; and, (c) that the Fellowship was to be obtained as a result of further written examinations, some of which were considered to be in some measure a repetition of parts of the Registration examination.

Although the new Syllabus is essentially a two-tier structure, a pre-professional examination, similar to the present First Professional

examination, is to be retained (as in the previous proposals) for those entrants to librarianship whose General Certificate of Education meets the present minimum pre-entry requirements but does not include two "A" level passes. This is to continue in being for as long after the introduction of the new Syllabus as proves necessary. One of the subjects passed in the General Certificate of Education, whether at "O" or at "A" level, must be English language, and one other should be either a foreign language or mathematics or a science, as this will be required of candidates for election to the Register. These provisions meet objection (a) referred to above. Incidentally the Education Sub-Committee have expressed their belief that it is most valuable for librarians to familiarize themselves with as many languages as possible, at least to the stage of understanding the structure of other languages in order to attain a "contents-page knowledge" of them and an ability to use a dictionary intelligently. In discussion the Sub-Committee have emphasized their view that librarians can never afford to stop learning, and that success in examinations marks the establishment of essential foundations and by no means the end of study.

The Syllabus of professional examinations as now agreed upon shows very little change from that published in July, 1960, as regards the individual papers. The changes relate to the structure of the Syllabus as a whole, and to the standard of the written examinations to be set, in order to meet the objections mentioned above. The Syllabus now consists of an Intermediate Examination, conferring no professional qualification, and a Final Examination which leads to the Associateship of the Association. The Intermediate Examination consists of the first four of the papers that were proposed for the five-paper Registration Examination which is now abandoned. This Intermediate Examination must be taken at one sitting, but as it has four papers only and will be of a standard between that of the present First Professional and Registration Examinations, it will no longer present a formid-

able barrier to the part-time student, on whose behalf much anxiety has been expressed (see objection (b) above). There is, moreover, to be provision for "pass by compensation" and for "reference" in the various parts of this examination.

The new Final Examination will indeed be the final examination. It will be upon the completion of this (with the necessary service requirements) that the Associateship will be awarded. Associateship will thus become the full qualification for Chartered Librarians, and we shall be rid of the present anomalous position whereby librarians are qualified when first elected to the Register and yet not, in the eyes of the outside world, fully qualified as they still have the Final examination before them. The standard in each paper of the new Final examination will necessarily be high, but the wide choice of papers will mean that each student may undertake a co-ordinated course of study with a bias towards his own particular interests. The papers may be taken separately and in any order.

Upon completion of the Final Examination, members who have completed 3 years approved service (including up to 2 years in a full-time library school) and who have either a science or a language other than English in their G.C.E. will be eligible for election as Associates. There will be no age limits on election to the Register.

Some disappointment has been expressed since the publication of the proposed revision that the opportunity had not been taken to do away with the idea of formal written examinations for the award of the Fellowship, and to give the highest award of the Association as the result of the submission of a piece of work that is a worthwhile contribution to librarianship (see objection (c) above). The Syllabus Sub-Committee share this view, and now that the structure of the formal examinations is to be changed, provision is made outside the examination syllabus for Associates to submit a piece of advanced work of thesis type, either bibliographical or practical, of a very high standard. Those who choose to offer such a thesis, and whose work is judged to be of the appropriate level for acceptance, will be eligible for election to Fellowship. The work submitted will have to be a genuine contribution to the literature of the profession: it may be an account of a piece of research into some branch of librarianship, or of an important job of work carried out by the writer; it may be a contribution in the field of bibliography; or it may even be work already done, in certain special instances. The regulations will require the elapse of at least five years from the date of registration as an

Associate before registration can take place as a Fellow.

The new syllabus of examinations will lend itself admirably to a two-year full-time course at a library school, and it is confidently expected that the Schools of Librarianship will offer two-year courses for non-graduates which will cover both the Intermediate and Final Examinations. Graduates, who will be exempted from the Intermediate Examination, will be able to take the second-year course at the Schools, and so complete their professional examinations in one post-graduate year. Part-time tuition will not be excluded by the new syllabus, and will doubtless continue to be available.

There is still much to do before the Syllabus can be implemented. Some revision of bye-laws must be made to provide for the new relationship between the Register and examinations. The examination regulations have to be revised, assessors and examiners have to be appointed, and the Moderating Committees have to be given time to examine the papers in detail, and interpret them for teaching and examining. Consideration has also still to be given to the question of what exemptions, if any, are to be granted to holders of overseas qualifications in librarianship. The date of the first examination under the new syllabus has therefore been set at Summer 1964, to enable all administrative and tutorial organizations to adjust themselves to the new conditions.

As with the earlier proposals, a list of exemptions and table of effects are published to enable members at present engaged in the examinations to see at a glance their positions under the new syllabus. Those who are already embarked on the Final Examination are strongly advised to press on with their studies now. It is proposed to continue to hold Final Examinations under the current syllabus for five years after the introduction of the new one for the benefit of those partially qualified for Fellowship; but thereafter the only way to become eligible for the Fellowship will be by writing the thesis.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation of the work done by my colleagues on the Syllabus Sub-Committee. Some of the members have been at work on thinking out syllabus revision since 1955, when discussions took place with Aslib, and they have all been an enthusiastic and hard-working band, seeking always to build up a worthy syllabus which is related to current needs and yet flexible enough to be adaptable to what the future may require of librarianship. Many hours have been devoted to

this work, which has not been without its long-gueurs and yet at times has proved both fascinating and rewarding. It is interesting to observe that the main alterations that have been made in the light of members' suggestions bring the agreed new Syllabus near to that recommended early on by the Syllabus Sub-Committee and outlined in *Liaison* as long ago as July, 1957. At the time it was considered that such a structure for Library Association examinations would be unacceptable for various reasons—reasons which have steadily become less valid with the passage of time and which have lost their relevance since July, 1960. The new Syllabus is put forward with confidence that it will work well in practice.

The revision of the Syllabus has, of course, meant a huge amount of work for Mr. Palmer, the Education Officer, and his staff, which they have dealt with cheerfully in addition to their full-time job of running the examinations under the current Syllabus. The Committee have expressed their thanks to Mr. Palmer and his Senior Assistant, Miss Elliston.

Revised Syllabus: Pre-entry Qualifications

The minimum pre-entry qualification for the Intermediate Examination will be FOUR passes in the General Certificate of Education, of which TWO must be at Advanced level, and ONE must be English language. The acceptable equivalents are as set out in Examination Regulation 14 in the 1961 *Students' handbook*. For those with minimum general educational qualifications as set out in Examination Regulation 4 in the 1961 *Students' handbook*, there will be provided a pre-entry examination, similar to the present First Professional Examination, for so long as is necessary after the introduction of the revised Syllabus.

The pre-entry qualification for the Final Examination will be either a pass in the Intermediate Examination, or a university degree recognized by British universities.

Members who have passed the main Diploma Examination in librarianship (i.e., Part I of the Post-graduate Diploma Course) of the London University School of Librarianship and Archives will be able to claim exemption from the Intermediate and Final Examinations.

The Revised Syllabus

LIST OF EXEMPTIONS

- (i) For having passed G.C.E. in 4 or more subjects, 1 being English and at least 2 at "A" level (or equivalent of this as set out in the current Reg. 4). Exemption from the pre-professional Examination.

- (ii) Graduates holding degrees recognized by British Universities. Exemption from the Intermediate Examination.
- (iii) For having passed Group A of the Registration Examination. Exemption from Intermediate, Paper 3, and 2 of Papers 1, 2, 3 of Final, List B.
- (iv) For having passed Group B of the Registration Examination. Exemption from Intermediate, Paper 4, and 2 of Papers 4, 5, 6 of Final, List B.
- (v) For having passed Group C of the Registration Examination. Exemption from Intermediate, Papers 1 and 2, and from Final, List A.
- (vi) For having passed Group D of the Registration Examination. Exemption from one of the Papers of Final, List C.
- (vii) For having passed any Part or Parts of the present Final Examination by the date of implementation of the new Syllabus. No exemption. The present Final Examination to be continued for 5 years after the date of implementation of the new Syllabus to enable any such candidate to complete under the present regulations, and thereafter no further examination will be held. Alternatively, it would be open to such members to comply with the new requirements for Fellowship. After the expiry of 5 years the option of completing the Final Examination will be withdrawn.
- (viii) For having passed the Part I Diploma Examination of the University of London. Exemption from the Final Examination.

TABLE OF EFFECTS

If a candidate had passed Registration, Group:				He would be required to sit the following:
A	B	C	D	
X				Intermediate: Papers 1, 2 and 4. Final: One Paper from List A, One Paper from List C, Two other Papers, in subjects not covered by his successes in the Registration Examination.
X	X			Intermediate: Papers 1 and 2. Final: One Paper from List A, One Paper from List C, Intermediate: Paper 4.
X		X		Final: One Paper from List C. Two other Papers, in subjects not covered by his successes in the Registration Examination.
X	X	X		Final: One Paper from List C. Intermediate: Papers 1, 2 and 4.
X			X	Final: One paper from List A, Two other Papers, in subjects not covered by his successes in the Registration Examination.

X	X	X	Intermediate: Paper 4. Final: Any two Papers, in subjects not covered by his successes in the Registration Examination.
X	X	X	Intermediate: Papers 1 and 2. Final: One Paper from List A.
	X		Intermediate: Papers 1, 2 and 3. Final: One Paper from List A, One Paper from List C. Two other Papers, in subjects not covered by his successes in the Registration Examination.
	X	X	Intermediate: Paper 3. Final: One Paper from List C, Two other Papers, in subjects not covered by his successes in the Registration Examination.
	X	X	Intermediate: Papers 1, 2 and 3. Final: One Paper from List A, Two other Papers, in subjects not covered by his successes in the Registration Examination.
X	X	X	Intermediate: Paper 3. Final: Any two Papers in subjects not covered by his successes in the Registration Examination.
	X		Intermediate: Papers 3 and 4. Final: One Paper from List C, One Paper from List B, Three other Papers, in subjects not covered by his successes in the Registration Examination.
	X	X	Intermediate: Papers 3 and 4. Final: One Paper from List B, Three other Papers, in subjects not covered by his successes in the Registration Examination.
		X	Intermediate: All Papers. Final: One Paper from List A, One Paper from List B, Three other Papers.

Syllabus of Examinations

SUMMARY

The Syllabus consists of two Examinations, named the Intermediate and Final Examination respectively. The *Intermediate Examination* consists of four Papers of three hours each, all to be taken at one and the same sitting:

- (1) The Library and the community.
- (2) Government and control of libraries.
- (3) The Organization of knowledge.
- (4) Bibliographical control and service.

The minimum requirement for passing the *Final Examination* is six Papers of three hours each, which may be taken together or separately, and in any order. The Papers will be selected by the candidate from three Lists (lettered A, B and C) as follows: one, and only one Paper, from List A, and one or more Papers from each of

Lists B and C. A candidate may take more than the minimum number of Papers.

List A

1. Academic and copyright libraries.
2. Special libraries and information bureaux.
3. Public (municipal and county) libraries.

List B

1. Theory of classification.
2. Theory of cataloguing.
3. Practical classification and cataloguing.
4. History of books and printing.
5. History and present state of the book trade in Great Britain.
6. Analytical bibliography.
7. Machines and technical equipment and processes in libraries.
8. Dissemination of information.
9. Archive administration.
10. Palaeography and diplomatic.
11. History of libraries and librarianship.
12. Library service for young people in schools and public libraries.
13. Hospital libraries.

List C

1. Bibliography and librarianship of English literature (including literature of the Commonwealth).
2. — — of Welsh language and literature.
3. — — of French language and literature.
4. — — of German language and literature.
5. — — of Spanish language and literature.
6. — — of Italian language and literature.
7. — — of Literature of the United States.
8. — — of General and Indo-European philology.
9. — — of Classics (i.e., Greek and Latin language and literature).
10. — — of Slavonic language and literature.
11. — — of Literature for children.
12. — — of Archaeology and ancient history.
13. — — of Medieval and modern history.
14. — — of Geography.
15. — — of Religion.
16. — — of Philosophy (including ethics and logic).
17. — — of Psychology and Education.
18. — — of Social Anthropology, Ethnology and Folklore.
19. — — of Political Science and Law.
20. — — of Economics and Commerce (including administration and business management).
21. — — of Fine Arts (excluding Music).
22. — — of Music.
23. — — of Medicine.
24. — — of Mechanical engineering.
25. — — of Civil engineering, building and mining engineering.
26. — — of Electrical engineering.
27. — — of Mathematical and physical sciences, pure and applied.
28. — — of Chemistry and chemical technology.
29. — — of Natural history and biological sciences.
30. — — of Africa (South of the Sahara).
31. — — of Near East (including Egypt and Africa North of the Sahara).
32. — — of South Asia (India, Pakistan, Burma, mainland of S.E. Asia, and Indonesia).
33. — — of Far East (including Asiatic Russia, China, Japan, and Korea).
34. — — Latin America and the Caribbean.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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15th May, 1961

ANNUAL CONFERENCE 1961

DEAR SIR OR MADAM,

The Annual Conference of the Association will be held in Hastings, from the 18th-22nd September, 1961, by invitation of the Mayor and Corporation of Hastings. The Conference will meet under the Presidency of Sir Charles Snow, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.L., and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of members.

Chief Librarians of libraries in institutional membership are asked to place this invitation before their Committees at the earliest opportunity, so that an official representative or representatives may be appointed from the library and the requisite notification (attached) may be sent to me by the 22nd July, 1961.

For the information of Public Library Authorities the terms of the general sanction contained in the letter of 12th April, 1961 (Ref. Fin. B.91045/161/3/1), received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, are as follows:

"The Minister of Housing and Local Government has sanctioned under the proviso to Section 228(1) of the Local Government Act, 1933, the payment by the following local authorities, in their capacity as public library authorities, viz. any County Borough Council and non-County Borough Council, where the expenses are properly chargeable to an account which is subject to district audit, and by any County Council, Metropolitan Borough Council and Urban District Council, of any of the undermentioned expenses which may be reasonably and necessarily incurred in connection with the attendance of not more than two delegates, a member and an officer, at the Annual Conference of the Library Association to be held at Hastings from Tuesday, 19th September, to the conclusion of the morning session on Friday, 22nd September, 1961, inclusive, excluding any excursions or other events of a social nature:

- (1) actual travelling expenses and/or subsistence allowances not exceeding the appropriate rates prescribed by Regulations for the purposes of Sections 113 and 115 of the Local Government Act, 1948, in so far as those rates are applicable; the 10s. a night supplementary subsistence allowance is *not* applicable;
- (2) delegates' fees;
- (3) miscellaneous expenses.

In addition, it will be open to any local authority to pay the member referred to above any financial loss allowance to which he would have been entitled under Section 112 of the Local Government Act, 1948, and the Regulations made thereunder, if he had, in fact, been engaged on approved duty as defined in Section 115.

Sanction has been given subject to the production of proper vouchers to the District Auditor.

Individual applications to the Minister will not be necessary so long as the expenditure is within the limits indicated."

The Secretary of State for Scotland recognizes the Library Association for the purposes of Section 119 of the Local Government Act, 1948. Scottish local authorities may therefore pay allowances to members within the limits laid down in the Local Government (Scotland) (Conferences) Regulations in respect of expenses reasonably incurred in attending this Conference.

The Proceedings will be opened by the Mayor of Hastings on Tuesday morning, in the White Rock Pavilion, when Sir Charles Snow will deliver his Presidential Address.

There will be no general Conference theme, but the General sessions, to be held in the White Rock Pavilion, will include the following:

Wednesday morning: *Reorganization of The Library Association*. Introduced by the Secretary, Mr. H. D. Barry, and followed by a general discussion.

Wednesday afternoon: Annual General Meeting, when the formal revision of the Bye-Laws to give effect to the reorganization proposals, will be moved by the Council.

Thursday morning: *An industrialist's views and criticisms of library and information services*, by a leading industrialist.

Friday morning: *Censorship and reading*, by Mr. Bernard Williams.

The Annual Lecture will be delivered on Thursday afternoon by Dr. F. Lincoln Ralphs.

The following meetings are being arranged by Sections:

A.A.L.: *The book selection team*, by Mr. W. S. H. Ashmore (White Rock Pavilion, Wednesday, following the Annual General Meeting).

County Libraries: *Dear Sir David . . . a tract for the times*, by Mr. K. J. Lace (Pier Theatre, Tuesday afternoon).

Annual General Meeting (White Rock Pavilion, Thursday morning).

Reference, Special and Information: *Libraries and information services: the challenge of the future*, by Mr. Leslie Wilson (Pier Theatre, Thursday afternoon).

University and Research: To be announced later. (White Rock Lower Hall, Tuesday afternoon.)

Youth Libraries: *Writing for children*, by Miss Rumer Godden (Pier Theatre, Tuesday afternoon).

A Civic Reception and Dance will take place in the White Rock Pavilion, on the Monday evening. The Annual Dinner will be held on Thursday evening at the Queen's Hotel. Evening dress will be worn for these functions and members are requested to state on the attached form how many tickets they desire for the Dinner.

No Conference sessions will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings after 6 p.m., so that these evenings will be available for informal group functions.

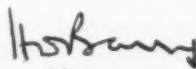
An Exhibition of books, equipment and library appliances will be arranged in the Pier Pavilion. The Exhibition will be opened by the President at 3.30 p.m. on Monday.

No meetings will take place on Monday, but the Conference Office will be open from 2 to 9 p.m. in the White Rock Pavilion for the registration of members attending the Conference. The office will be open on subsequent days from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A member of the Association or the official representative of a library in institutional membership will be charged £1 Conference Fee, and may be accompanied by his wife, for whom no fee is payable. £2 will be charged to other visitors permitted to attend. The names of all those proposing to attend (even if no Conference Fee is payable on their behalf) must be sent to me in advance.

Please complete and return the attached form before 22nd July, 1961, but **no fees should be sent until a further communication is received from this office**. A list of hotels in Hastings and their terms at the Conference period, together with a street map, will be sent to those who return this form.

Yours faithfully,



Secretary.

DETAILED SYLLABUS

Definitions

Throughout this Syllabus the following definitions apply:

- Academic libraries**—The libraries of universities, university colleges, and all other institutions forming parts of, or associated with, universities and other institutions of higher education which have students.
- Public libraries**—Rate-supported libraries, whether Municipal or County, open to the general public.
- Special libraries**—All libraries which are not academic, public, or national libraries.
- Library materials**—Books, periodicals, pamphlets, reports, micro-forms, maps, gramophone records, tapes and all other audio-visual records.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Paper 1. The Library and the community (compulsory 3-hour paper).

The general aim of this Paper is to put the library into its social context, showing the growing needs for it and how it attempts to meet those needs.

History of libraries and librarianship in the British Isles during the 19th and 20th centuries. The library in society, its aims and functions.

The kinds of libraries: national, academic, public, special and private. How the different demands on each call for different types of provision.

Library co-operation in all its aspects.

Professional education and qualification.

Professional and other associations connected with librarianship.

Paper 2. Government and control of libraries (compulsory 3-hour paper).

The aim of this Paper is to deal with the practical conduct of the institutions which have evolved as the result of the considerations covered by Paper 1.

Government management and finance of libraries. Staffing and division of work.

Sources of supply and methods of acquisition of library materials. The conditions governing admission and methods of registering readers. Methods of circulation and allied subjects.

Paper 3. The Organization of knowledge (compulsory 3-hour paper).

The organization of knowledge through classification schemes, catalogues and indexes. A knowledge of the basic principles of classification and the structure and main features of general schemes of classification.

Author and title cataloguing: a general comparative knowledge of the AA, ALA, and BM Codes.

Descriptive cataloguing: the contents of catalogue entries and their functional variations.

Subject cataloguing.

Physical forms and forms of arrangement of catalogues and indexes. Filing rules.

Centralized and co-operative cataloguing and indexing.

Paper 4. Bibliographical control and service (compulsory 3-hour paper).

General bibliographical control: principles and methods of selection of library materials.

Enquiry techniques: assessment of enquiries: literature surveys and searches: preparation of bibliographies, bulletins, abstracts, indexes; methods of bibliographical citation.

Types of general reference material and special forms of material and their uses.

Dissemination of information to users and potential users of the service.

Copyright problems relevant to library work.

Contemporary book and periodical production, re-binding, documentary reproduction. Micro-form publishing.

FINAL EXAMINATION

In this examination questions will be asked on detailed aspects of the various subjects and their application to current conditions. A critical knowledge of these subjects will be expected.

List A, Paper 1. Academic and copyright libraries (3-hour paper).

The history and functions of Academic and copyright libraries, with special reference to those in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, Europe, and the United States of America.

Government; finance; organization; administration.

Buildings: siting, planning, equipment and fittings.

Staff: selection, training and qualifications, salaries and conditions, duties and deployment.

Stock; administrative aspects of selection and acquisition, and of classification and cataloguing; access and control.

Special departments and collections; departmental libraries.

Relation to teaching and research: instruction of students: services to outside readers: regulations.

Academic libraries and co-operation.

List A, Paper 2. Special libraries and information bureaux (3-hour paper).

The history and functions of special libraries, information bureaux, and those national libraries that have a specialized function (including the N.C.L.) with emphasis on those in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, Europe and the United States of America.

Main features of organization function and administration, with special reference to variations in type of library according to specialization of subject and clientele.

Building: siting, planning, equipment, and fittings.

Staff: selection, training and qualifications, salaries and conditions, duties and deployment.

Stock; administrative aspects of selection and acquisition; of classification, cataloguing and indexing; and of the handling of unpublished material, including confidential documents.

Special libraries and co-operation.

List A, Paper 3. Public (municipal and county) libraries (3-hour paper).

History, development and characteristics of rate-supported libraries in the United Kingdom. Comparative study of public library provision in the Commonwealth, Europe and the United States of America.

Library law and other relevant legislation in the United Kingdom; bye-laws and regulations.

Government; finance; organization; administration.

Buildings: siting, planning, equipment, and fittings.

Staff: selection, training and qualifications, salaries and conditions, duties and deployment.

Stock: administrative aspects of selection and acquisition; classification and cataloguing; access and control.

Public libraries and co-operation.

List B, Paper 1. Theory of classification (3-hour paper).

Historical development of the theory of library classification, with special reference to the period since 1876.

Comparative study of major general schemes of classification, their development and principles, and their application in general and special libraries.

Construction, revision and modification of general schemes and of schemes for special collections and for particular purposes.

Notation.

Relation of classification to methods of information storage and retrieval, including mechanical and electronic methods.

Relation of classification to subject cataloguing and indexing.

List B, Paper 2. Theory of cataloguing (3-hour paper).

This paper deals with the listing and description of library materials for the purpose of catalogues, bibliographies, indexes, abstracts, etc.

History and purposes of cataloguing.

Comparative study of the major cataloguing codes, including their development and revision.

Application of the principles of cataloguing to general and special problems.

Theory and practice in dictionary, classified and name catalogues, subject headings and subject indexing.

Problems arising from the different physical forms of catalogues.

Relation of cataloguing to methods of information storage and retrieval, including mechanical and electronic methods.

List B, Paper 3. Practical classification and cataloguing (3-hour paper).

This paper is intended to test general competence in practical cataloguing and classifying. Candidates will be given a number of facsimiles or transcripts of title-pages (with informative notes) which will form the basis of tests in classification, descriptive cataloguing, and selection of headings for main and added entries and references. They will be permitted the choice of one of the following general schemes of classification: Bibliographic, Colon, Decimal, Library of Congress, Subject, U.D.C. Each will be required to provide for his own use a copy of the scheme in which he chooses to be examined; and will also be permitted to take into the examination a copy of the Anglo-American code, and of either Sears' *List of subject headings*, or *Library of Congress Subject headings used in the dictionary catalogue*.

List B, Paper 4. History of books and printing (3-hour paper).

Predecessors and early forms of the book, their materials and make-up. History of manuscript books. Printing materials and methods.

History of printing and the evolution of the book. The materials of which books have been and are now being made, and their history. History and methods of binding and binding decoration. Book illustration, its functions, methods and history, from the decoration of the manuscripts to the present day. Book design; fine printing; private presses.

List B, Paper 5. History and present state of the book trade in Great Britain (3-hour paper).

Authorship. Publishing. Bookselling. The Stationers' Company. Censorship. Copyright and Legal Deposit in Great Britain and Ireland. The Net Books and Library Licence agreements. Book Trade bibliography.

List B, Paper 6. Analytical bibliography (3-hour paper).

The function of bibliography and the development of bibliographical method, investigation and research. Collation and description in detail. Principles of bibliographical editing and knowledge of its application.

List B, Paper 7. Machines and technical equipment and processes in libraries (3-hour paper).

The administration, assessment of suitability, and economics, of machinery and technical equipment and processes appropriate to: library binderies, documentary reproduction, audio-visual aids, business operations. The application of technology to library problems.

List B, Paper 8. Dissemination of information (3-hour paper).

Presentation of ideas, including composition, style and language, readership, choice of material. Types of publications: reviews, house journals, annual reports, etc. Methods of reproduction and printing. Editing, including law of libel. Preparation for the press. Copyright in dissemination. Abstracting and form of abstract journals, preparation of reports and publicity materials. Collation of abstracts with originals. Principles and practice of indexing in special libraries, and the recent developments in mechanical and electronic methods.

List B, Paper 9. Archive administration (3-hour paper).

The provisions made for the preservation and care of central and local records in the United Kingdom.

Definition of archives. Provenance and location of British archive accumulations.

Functions and duties of Keepers of records, and archivists.

Organization and administration of archive departments.

Classification, calendaring and cataloguing of archives; the provision of means of reference.

Problems connected with archives of recent dates, appraisal and destruction, records management technique.

Physical care of archives; repository buildings and equipment, methods of storage and repair.

Staff: selection, training and qualifications, salaries and conditions, duties and deployment.

Buildings: siting, planning, equipment and fittings.

List B, Paper 10. Palaeography and diplomatic (3-hour paper).

Handwriting of Western Europe, with special reference to English book-hands and document hands to the present day. Development of documentary form in Britain in royal and ecclesiastical administrations. Official scribes, notaries, scriveners and writing masters. The private deed. Abbreviations. Illuminations. Descriptions of manuscript books and documents.

List B, Paper 11. History of libraries and librarianship (3-hour paper).

Classical and medieval libraries in broad outline only.

The dissolution of the monasteries and the development of academic and national libraries, mainly in Great Britain but in broad outline for Europe also. Growth of the great private collections from Cotton onwards. Naudé; Leibniz.

The development of municipal and parish libraries, especially in Great Britain.

The Royal Society; scientific and learned society libraries.

Circulating and subscription libraries.

Mechanics' Institute libraries.

The broad lines of the development of the modern libraries and of national library services in all parts of the world, and their social background.

List B, Paper 12. Library service for young people in schools and public libraries (3-hour paper).

History, development and characteristics of public and school libraries in the United Kingdom, and overseas where significant.

General provisions of current educational legislation relevant to libraries.

Main features of organization, function and administration of libraries for children.

Buildings: siting, planning, equipment and fittings.

Staff: selection, training and qualifications, salaries and conditions, duties and deployment.

Stock: selection for different types of libraries for young people and for various ages and degrees of reading ability.

Reference work. Reading surveys. Display work and extension activities. Use of libraries in relation to teaching.

Mental growth of children and adolescents, linguistic and reading ability at various ages, social development, backward children.

List B, Paper 13. Hospital libraries (3-hour paper).

This paper deals with the provision of a general library service to hospital patients and staff in all kinds of hospitals, and not with medical librarianship as such.

The history and functions of the hospital library in the United Kingdom, and overseas where significant. Types of hospital library organization.

Main features of hospital organization, function, and administration.

Government; finance; organization; administration.

Buildings: siting, planning, equipment and fittings.

Staff: selection, training and qualifications, salaries and conditions, duties and deployment.

Stock: administrative aspects of selection and acquisition; care and maintenance; classification and cataloguing; access and control.

Hospital libraries and co-operation.

The psychology of the sick: general principles of mental and physical rehabilitation. The therapeutic value of reading. Extension work with patients.

List C, Papers 1-34. Bibliography and librarianship in a special subject field (3-hour paper).

This paper concerns itself with the bibliography and librarianship of the subject, and does not seek to test subject knowledge as such. Candidates will be assumed to possess a sufficient background knowledge of the subject to enable them to grasp the bibliography of the subject. It is recognized that each of the sections of this Syllabus will not apply equally to all subjects. Papers set will reflect the varying emphasis given to parts of this Syllabus in different subjects.

Bibliographical apparatus: bibliographies, catalogues, guides to libraries and literature, indexes, abstracts. Principal works and editions. Periodicals.

Special types of materials. Classification and cataloguing: treatment of the subject in general bibliographical classification schemes. Special schemes of classification. Special problems of classification and cataloguing within the subject field.

Outstanding collections in the field, their contents, special features and availability.

Societies and other organizations in the field and their publications.

Selection of material. Exploitation of the collection.

Production of bibliographical aids.

For Disposal

The Chief Librarian, Central Library, Banstead Road, Purley, Surrey, has the following for disposal to any library willing to pay cost of carriage:

Punch: 1886 to 1888; 1909 to 1915; 1916 (Jan.-June).
Horne Tooke. *Diversions of Purley*.

The Borough Librarian, Public Library, Stourbridge, has the following for disposal to any library willing to pay cost of carriage:

Wilson's tales of the borders and of Scotland. W. Mackenzie. 6 vols.

Wanted

Whitaker's cumulative book-list, 5 year cumulation, 1943-47.

Replies to Branch Librarian, Stapleford County Branch, Warren Avenue, Stapleford, Notts.

National Geographic Mag. prior to v. 59, 1931, offers to City Librarian, Reference Lib., Bishop St., Leicester.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Hastings Conference, 1961

An official invitation to the Conference will be found in this issue and all members proposing to attend should return the detachable form to the Secretary not later than *22nd July, 1961*.

Annual General Meeting, 1961

All members are entitled to attend the Annual General Meeting on *21st September*, at 2.30 p.m. Admission will be by ticket and members registering for the Conference will find a ticket in their envelopes. Members not registering for the Conference will be able to obtain tickets at the Registration Office, up to 12 noon, or at the door of the White Rock Pavilion, immediately before the meeting.

The object of using tickets is not to obstruct members but to prevent intrusion by unauthorized persons.

1961 Subscriptions

Members who have not yet paid their subscriptions for 1961 are reminded of the terms of Bye-law C2, which reads as follows:

"C2. Annual subscriptions shall be due and payable in advance on the first day of January in each year. If by the 30th June in any year the subscription due by a member for that year has not been paid, he shall forthwith be suspended from membership of the Association. If the subscription be paid after 30th June, but before 1st October, the rights and privileges of membership shall be restored, except that the member concerned may not vote in the Annual Election of the Council or of a Branch or Section Committee held during the remainder of that year, and the member will not be entitled to receive back numbers of the *LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD*. If the subscription remains unpaid by 1st October, the defaulter may be removed from the Association by vote of the Council."

When remitting subscriptions, members are requested to complete the remittance form recently sent to them in order to avoid unnecessary correspondence regarding the amount of subscription payable and membership of Sections.

L.A. Prize Essay, 1961

Members are reminded that essays submitted in connection with the Prize Essay Competition for 1961 should reach Chaucer House not later than the *15th July*.

The following subjects have been chosen:

1. The impact of reading.
2. It has been suggested that a counterpart of the National Lending Library for Science and Technology, covering the humanities, would provide a solution to the

problems of inter-library loan. Give your views on the possible function and utility of such a library.

3. It is claimed that the growth of mass communication media implies a decline in cultural standards. How could libraries play a part in arresting such a decline?

Further details appeared in the *RECORD* for November, 1960, page 380.

Register of Chartered Librarians

At the April, 1961, Council meeting, 23 Fellows and 134 Associates were elected to the Register as follows:

Fellows: Atkinson, M. (Miss); Baldridge, A.; Belton, M.; Bolton, T.; Bostock, A. J.; Burman, C. R., B.A.; Burton, B. (Miss), M.A.; Catty, I. F., B.Sc.; Davies, L.C., B.A.; Dean, S. C.; Field, M. F. (Miss); Gilbert, P. (Mrs.), B.A.; Groom, D. V. F.; Hope, D. S.; Howes, R. C.; Hoyle, J. L. M. (Miss), B.A.; Jones, D.; Laverick, D. M.; Pearce, B. L.; Raymond, M.U. (Miss); Rowlands, M. J.; Smith, T. A. D., B.A.; Turner, P. N.

Associates: Amankwe, N. A.; Aston, M. C. (Miss), B.A.; Atkinson, D. (Miss), B.A.; Austin, P. R. (Miss); Bailey, D. A. (Miss); Bainbridge, A.; Baker, P. M. (Miss), B.A.; Barker, J., M.A.; Barnes, M. E. (Miss); Berry, B. M. (Miss), B.A.; Bidston, C. E. (Miss); Blackham, P. M. (Miss); Bonker, S. M. (Miss); Boothroyd, M. (Miss); Breakell, A. J. (Miss); Brereton, B. P. (Miss); Burgess, M. H. (Miss); Burton, R. (Miss); Busby, N. M. (Miss); Campbell, M. H. (Mrs.); Carson, W. R. H.; Chinedo, J. I.; Clarke, E. M. (Miss); Clarke, S. G. (Miss); Coldham, G. E. (Miss); Coleman, D. O.; Collino, P. M. (Miss); Cooper, A. K.; Cornelius, E. H., M.A.; Crook, D. M.; Darby, A. (Mrs.), B.A.; Davey, J. M.; De Heer, A. N.; Dick, S. B. M. (Miss); Discombe, B. I. M. (Miss); Docherty, A. E. (Miss); Druller, B. J. (Miss), B.A.; Dunkley, M. E. A. (Miss); Engler, B. P., B.A.; Fadero, J. O.; Fernyhough, P. (Miss); Flinn, D. E. (Miss), B.A.; Gaffikin, B.A. (Miss); Gannaway, N. M.; Gee, R. D.; Gibbs, R. F.; Gill, P. G.; Gray, E. A. (Miss); Greaves, M. A. (Miss), B.A.; Gwynne-Jones, M. (Miss), M.A.; Hamilton, M. J. de C.; Hankinson, G. O.; Hart, J. (Miss); Haslem, J.; Henry, D. (Miss); Heron, V. M. (Miss); Higgins, M. J. W., M.A.; Hillam, M. J. (Miss); Hills, R. (Miss); Houghton, B.; Hughes, H. M. P. (Miss); Jackson, R. M. (Miss); Kanda, D. S. K.; Kent, S. F. (Miss); Kirby, M. H. (Miss), B.A.; Kulkarni, V. D., B.Sc.; Lakhanpal, V. D., M.A.; Leach, E. M. (Miss), B.A.; Jones, G. L.; Lewis, P. E. (Miss); Lloyd, M. P. (Miss), B.A.; Lowther, C.; McDermott, P. J. (Miss), B.A.; Machin, P. (Mrs.); Mash, G. C. (Miss); Mather, J. (Miss); Melling, R. H. (Miss), B.A.; Mills, K. L. (Miss); Mitchell, M. V. (Miss); Mitchell, P. G. (Miss); Morgan, R. H., B.A.; Narracott, J. F.; Neal, K. W., B.A., B.Sc. (Econ.); Neale, P. T. (Miss); Newsam, C. M. (Miss); Newton, B. (Miss); Ogunidipe, O. O.; Onions, E. M. (Miss), B.A.; Page, B. F.; Page, C. H. N.; Pitman, A. A. (Mrs.); Pleeth, R. F. (Miss); Pluse, J. M.; Pugh, J. M. (Miss); Randall, C. R., B.A.; Richardson, E. M. (Mrs.); Ridler, H. J.; Riley, A. J. (Miss); Robertson, C. L. R.; Rowland, G.; Salter, M. V. (Miss); Saxby, R. C., M.A.; Shields, F. M. (Miss); Shinie, N. I. (Miss); Slinn, J. D. J.; Smith, A. H., M.A.; Standley, A. E.; Staples, L. M. (Mrs.); Stevenson, M. A., B.A.; Stewart, I. C. (Miss); Stone, N. H. F.; Stroud, J. E. (Miss); Taylor, L. J., B.A.; Taylor, M. E.

(Miss); Thomas, M. G.; Thomas, S. R.; Threadgill, A. R.; Thwaites, G. M. (Miss); Titball, S. M. (Miss); Trimming, J. M. (Miss), B.A.; Tunley, M. F.; Vallins, R. E.; Vicary, P. T.; Wanigasekara, I. S., B.A.; Ward, D. E. (Miss); Ward, P.; Watkins, R. B.; Webber, A. J.; Welch, M. (Mrs.); Whiting, A. D., B.A.; Williams, B.; Williams, C. H.; Yarr, B. N., B.A.; Yeadon, V. J. (Miss), M.A.

At the same meeting of the Council, 2 Fellows and 13 Associates were re-instated on the Register as follows:

Fellows: Banerjee, B. N.; Barker, J. R. *Associates:* Baker, L. (Mrs.); Cripps, A. (Mrs.); Dieneman, W. W.; Glean, M. (Mrs.); Gregory, W. H. (Miss); Howard, R. A.; Moores, E. F. (Miss); Morfett, W. L. (Mrs.); Rains, H. K. (Mrs.); Ridsen, V. C. (Mrs.); Saunders, C. S.; Sprague, R. (Miss); Verdcourt, L. (Mrs.).

Three Fellows and 6 Associates were removed from the Register through resignation or decease as follows:

Fellows: Davies, M. (Miss); Pearce, T. D.; Woodbine, H. *Associates:* Blackman, A. J. R.; Goring-Thomas, G. E. F.; Harris, U. W. (Miss); Shepherd, B. G. K. (Mrs.); Fane, S. M. (Miss); Spencer, R. A.

THE STATUS AND TRAINING OF REFERENCE LIBRARIANS

The decision of the Association to accept two passes at A level as an alternative to the First Professional Examination has necessitated an amendment to the memorandum on the Status and Training of Reference Librarians which was published in the RECORD for August, 1960.

The Council at its meeting on 7th April, 1961, approved the following amendment:

Paragraph 4: Qualifications. To the last sentence in this paragraph. "All assistants serving in a reference library should normally have passed the First Professional Examination" *ADD:* "Those who are exempt should have had six months library experience".

Corrections to L.A. Year Book, 1961

Please amend entries as follows:

- p. 190*
1958 HALIHAN, C. P., Asst., A.E.R.E. Harwell, Berkshire. AR
- p. 380*
1947 WALKER, T. M., M.A., Ph.D., F.L.A.I., Dep. Lib., Glasgow Univ.
- p. 407*
1941 WRIGHT, Raymond, Dep. Co.Lib., Warwickshire, Warwick. A 1950 CRU

WINTER 1960 EXAMINATION RESULTS

(March 1961 RECORD)

The following name should be added to the list of passes for Winter 1960, under Registration, Group A:—

Sey, V. T. Ghana Library Service.

The Wheatley Medal

A NEW AWARD FOR AN OUTSTANDING INDEX OF THE YEAR

The Library Association has, through the award of the Carnegie and, latterly, the Kate Greenaway Medals, showed interest in raising the standards in publishing for children.

Now, by the institution of the Wheatley Medal, the Association will extend its activities to a field which concerns librarians closely but which is often neglected by British publishers—that of the book index. It is hoped that by the provision by the Library Association of an annual award for the book which sets an outstandingly high standard in the quality of its index, publishers will tend to become increasingly aware of the importance of this essential part of a subject book.

It was thought appropriate that the name of the Medal should pay tribute to Henry B. Wheatley, author of several works on indexing, and sometimes referred to as "the father of British indexing".

In drawing up the following conditions and criteria for the award, the Association has received the valuable assistance of the Society of Indexers and is most grateful to the Council of that body for its co-operation.

CONDITIONS

- The award to be called the WHEATLEY MEDAL and to take the form of a gold-plated medal with suitable inscription.
- Book indexes published during the preceding year to be eligible; these to exclude technical books (other than non-specialist or popular ones), year books, serial publications, periodicals and encyclopedic works.
- Recommendations for indexes to be entered for the award will be invited from members of the Library Association and of the Society of Indexers.
- The final selection and award to be made by a committee consisting of two representatives of the Library Association and four representatives of the Society of Indexers.
- The award to be made to the compiler of the winning index who must be British and the book must have been published in the United Kingdom in the preceding year.

CRITERIA

General Criteria

- (a) Inclusion of all headings that commonsense would expect, and scholarship need, to find in an index.
- (b) The index should be the best possible for the work of which it forms part, and attention should be paid to features novel to standard indexing which serve a useful purpose.
- (c) Typography, layout and punctuation.

Particular Criteria

- (d) Key words. Are they well chosen and used consistently?
- (e) Are the necessary cross-references included?
- (f) Absence of superfluous entries.
- (g) Sub-headings. Are they sufficient and suitably grouped in an easily comprehensible arrangement?
- (h) Alphabetical arrangement to be in accordance with B.S. 1749:1960.

The award will be given first for an index published in 1960 and members of the Library Association and the Society of Indexers are invited to send their recommendations to the Secretary, The Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1, not later than 5th June, 1961.

Wanted

Metallurgical Reviews, Volume I complete, Volume II complete, Volume III No. 9, Volume IV No. 14. Replies to Division Librarian, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, Metals Division, P.O. Box 216, Kynoch Works, Witton, Birmingham 6.

BLISS: *A system of bibliographic classification*, 2nd ed. 1936. Several copies required. Details to: North-Western Polytechnic Library, London, N.W.5. Gul. 1154.

Wanted urgently to complete set: *Economic journal*, March-June, 1918. Sept. 1919. Replies to: Librarian, Phillips and Drew, Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

Municipal Library Notes

As librarians we know that there are dangers in statistics. Few of us assess reference library issues without realizing this although Holborn with their photo-electric counter of the total number of people entering the Reference Library are reducing this element of statistical doubt to sensible proportions. In America social science has come to the aid of the public library in the use of statistics and the most useful and striking demonstration of this was the Public Library Inquiry.* A further and most interesting development is the publication by Toronto Public Library of *Toronto speaks: a survey of the educational adjustment and leisure time activities of adult residents in the West and Central areas of the City of Toronto*. In this clearly presented and fairly detailed survey there is a good deal which will be of interest to librarians and students throughout the world. Some of the tables and conclusions appear to underline the obvious. It would seem, for example, to be reasonable to expect to find that there was a relationship between the level of education and the habit of reading books but a closer examination of the tables shows an interesting variation between Canadian and the new Canadian immigrant population, and this in turn serves to suggest the actual and potential rôle of the public library in helping to assimilate the immigrant population. There are some tables which bring to mind the statement that it would presumably be possible to relate the number of left-handed Eskimoes to the size of bananas in the West Indies but the conclusions reached from such a correlation might well be misleading. There is, however, a good deal that is new and much that is interesting in this survey.

An increasing number of publications are issued by municipal libraries which are tastefully designed and well-printed. Occasionally there are prestige publications which would appear to serve no useful bibliographical purpose. Often there are small, nicely printed, but quite unpretentious publications which would seem to be most useful—*Notes for Teachers, on aspects of the service of special professional interest*, issued by Edinburgh Public Libraries, comes to mind. More rarely there are poorly presented publications which are of such obvious value that one can only regret that it has not been found possible to produce them in a better format

* Leigh, R. D. *The public library in the United States: the general report of the Public Library Inquiry*. N.Y., Columbia Univ. Press, 1950.

for use on a wider basis. The most striking example of this is WIMBLEDON Public Library's *Which shall I buy? some aids to wise spending*. This excellent forty-two page index lists a wide range of materials and manufactured goods and indicates where reviews and assessments have been published. The conclusion of the foreword strikes the right note: "While the staff will be pleased to help you find published reports, they cannot themselves offer advice on the choice of anything except the one on which they are qualified to advise—books." MANCHESTER rings a smaller bell but quite an audible one with a duplicated list from the Commercial Library and Information Department on *Sources of prices*. This, too, is a publication that will be of use in all libraries that provide a general commercial service.

SHEFFIELD has issued a prestige publication which is of real bibliographical value. This rather belated notice of *Cutlery: a bibliography compiled by the staffs of the Libraries of Commerce, Science and Technology and the General Reference Library* should not be taken to indicate any lack of appreciation. Here is a bibliography which could only come from Sheffield but the introduction gives some idea of the difficulties that had to be overcome and certainly the result is worthy of its subject.

LUTON is to have a new central library and, anticipating the interest which would inevitably be shown, six pages of plans of the proposed new building have been issued with the latest annual report. This is a procedure which is as useful as it is generous, for here we have a progressive authority with an outstanding librarian making their proposals freely available for all of us to profit from. A pity that part of the ground floor had to be used for a shop but this is straining at the gnat. When the scale of provision is examined, Luton is going to have a library which looks as though it may well rival that of any authority in the country.

Occasionally we are so determined to maintain the unity of the profession that we do ourselves as public librarians something of an injustice. Any proposals concerned with the interests of public librarians tend to be regarded as unreasonably partisan when, by the nature of our employment, it is necessary to consider both our interests and our needs from time to time. Mr. Alan Fitch, the Member of Parliament for Wigan, has no such inhibitions and in his speech in the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, 1st March (reported in the April RECORD) he dealt with the unhappy position of public

librarians throughout the country. This column is no place for an assessment of the trade union or public relation activities of the Association but Mr. Fitch has made such a convincing and comprehensive statement that copies of *Hansard* could well be placed in the hands of many members of library committees.

How times have changed! When H. G. Wells wrote *Ann Veronica*, few public libraries added it to their stock and doubtless of the few that did most of them reserved it for incorruptible members of the Libraries Committee and, of course, the libraries' staff. Today most public libraries will have added *Lady Chatterley's lover* and those that have not have doubtless added many other books which by any reasonable standards could be said to be equally advanced. What is particularly interesting is an article in *The Manchester Review* entitled "For the Public Good", a summary of the *Lady Chatterley's lover* controversy, by M. Harkin. It concludes: "Possibly Lawrence gave the answer when he said 'The law is a dreary thing, and its judgments have nothing to do with life'." We really have come a long and heartening way from *Ann Veronica* when a library authority can publish such an article.

E. A. CLOUGH

Medical Section Notes

Coming events are casting long shadows in the Medical Section these days. Our American colleagues have just announced the Second International Conference of Medical Librarianship, to be held in Washington in 1963. Ten years after the successful first conference in London, many of us will be anxious to review developments and to see the workings of the National Library of Medicine's great achievements in medical indexing. *Cumulated Index Medicus* should soon appear in libraries in this country as the result of the first year's working of this project. It will be published by the American Medical Association and will be the cumulation of 12 monthly issues of the *Index Medicus* prepared at the N.L.M. by Listomatic camera and machine sorting and editing. The 1960 volumes will contain subject and author entries for 125,000 periodical articles; and the full appraisal of the first eight months of this project makes a fascinating and educative story (1).

Conferences of our Medical Section are more of a family affair than those of the Medical Library Association. The weekend visit to Nottingham last July attracted 50 members,

almost a quarter of the membership of the section. The two-city pattern of the Section's visit to Ireland was repeated here; and, after papers and visits were concluded in hospitable Nottingham, the conference moved to Birmingham on the last day. Here we saw the beautiful and yet functional medical library of the University (2) in the morning. After lunch came an equally rewarding visit to the new University library (3). The chief argument for professional conferences has always been that contact with colleagues enriches our librarianship. Visits such as these must also stimulate the demand for libraries worthy of the research needs of universities.

Colleagues in both medical and public fields will have been saddened by the recent death of Miss Sheila Moore. As Head Librarian to St. Thomas's Hospital, she built up a fine service for the patients and was a prominent member of the Hospital Libraries Sub-Committee of the Council. An obituary by F. A. Tubbs has recently appeared (4). The Barnard Memorial Prize Fund has reached nearly £200; but contributions are still welcome. The first award of the prize "for an outstanding contribution to medical librarianship" will be made in 1962. At the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine,

recently, the book-room of the library was named the Barnard Room.

The annual general meeting of the Medical Section took place recently at the Royal College of Physicians. One of the main events of the evening was a token presentation of a motor lawn-mower to the retiring Secretary, G. J. Hipkins. After ten years of toil for the Section, he has handed over to E. H. Cornelius of the Royal College of Surgeons Library. All members join in thanking Mr. Hipkins for his services. After the business meeting, members were able to inspect the library of the R.C.P. and to admire treasures such as the "gold-headed cane" carried in succession by physicians such as John Radcliffe, Richard Mead and Matthew Baillie.

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V. J. GLANVILLE

Notes on Out-of-Print Books*

Further to the September 1960 Notes, G. K. Chesterton's *The club of queer trades* was published on 10th October by Darwen Finlayson in a good, reasonably priced edition at 10s. 6d. Subsequently, on behalf of London and Home Counties Branch, I received a letter from the publisher which included the following comments: "I am glad to report that G. K. Chesterton's *The club of queer trades* is selling very well and the libraries have responded magnificently. We are now most anxious to consider further out-of-print titles in demand for re-publication . . .". It was gratifying to receive this letter, especially as the book had previously been "offered" to other publishers without success. I have suggested that Darwen Finlayson might begin to "work through" G. K. Chesterton's titles, as Bernard Hanison also agreed similarly to do for the Jules Verne series. Specific titles have been mentioned to the publisher, after kind assistance given by Mr. H. J. Rengert, who has the M.J.F.R. responsibility for holding

Chesterton titles at Deptford. I have, incidentally advised against reprinting Hilaire Belloc at present.

Other titles mentioned in the September, 1960, Notes, included Stendhal's *Armance* and *Feder*, both of which have now been published by the Merlin Press at 16s., and 12s. 6d. respectively. Additionally, Captain Frederick Marryat's *Diary in America*, edited with a foreword by Jules Zanger, has been issued by Nicholas Vane at 50s. This was only published here because of the availability of an American edition at the present time, and libraries would be wise to take advantage of this very limited stock. Incidentally, from the same publisher, under the imprint of Edmund Ward, comes *Two little savages* by E. T. Seton. This classic adventure, first published in 1903, is a nicely illustrated edition at 21s. Alvin Redman have now informed me that Neil Bell's *Testament of Stephen Fane* will not be ready until May 1961. The book-jacket incidentally will reflect the increasing tendency by publishers to announce "Printed at the request of the London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association".

* Publication of these notes has been delayed due to loss of the original material in the post.

Due from Collins in the spring of 1961 is a reprint of Rose Macaulay's *Orphan island*. Also due at the same time, after former unsuccessful negotiation, is a library edition of *Blood and sand* by Ibanez, which will be published by Ernest Benn at 15s.

Heinemann are currently considering several of the Elizabeth books series (*Elizabeth and her German garden*), but no details are yet available. Consideration is also being given to Thomas Wolfe's *Of time and the river*, although sales of the recently-issued *Look homeward angel* have not been encouraging.

The Elizabeth suggestion came from Mr. K. M. Negus of Arnold, together with others. There is no hope at present of either a hard or soft cover edition of *The wandering Jew* by Thurston, but there is a paper edition of Kersh's *They die with their boots clean*, available as a Panther Book.

I am glad to be able to report, as a result of approaches made by Mr. G. R. Pendrill, Librarian of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, that Allen & Unwin intend to reprint *Fundamentals of library classification* by A. J. Wells and B. I. Palmer.

I have been in correspondence with Philip Ward, the Hon. Secretary of the Private Libraries Association, whose aims in the field of publication of foreign classics overlap the work reported in this column to a certain extent. The P.L.A. is however, interested in many foreign classics which are of more specialized nature and the work being done by Mr. Ward is to be regarded largely as supplementary to the work of this column. We have agreed to liaise if this appears necessary, and otherwise to keep one another informed. I have also agreed to include reports in this column from Mr. Ward, and the first is a list of recommended classics not at present available in English for U.K. distribution. The P.L.A. is endeavouring to find publishers for the following recommending editions with facing text and translation, in the Loeb manner:—

1. Aristo (Ludovico)
Orlando furioso.
2. Beaumarchais (Pierre A.)
Barbier de Seville.
3. Mariage de Figaro.
4. Tirso de Molina
Any Plays. Collected edition of ten or twelve best-known suggested.
5. Lope de Vega
Any plays. Collected edition of ten or twelve best-known suggested.
6. Goethe (Johann Wolfgang von)
Gedichte. Complete edition of his poems in a new English translation urgently needed.
7. Petrarca (Francesco)
Canzoniere. Complete.

8. Classical Indian drama.

A cheap edition of the great plays by Kalidasa, Bhavabhuti, Shudraka, Bhasa, etc., etc.

9. Silesius (Angelus)

(Gedichte). Selection of his poems still n.a. to English readers.

10. Bush (Wilhelm)

Any works.

11. Burckhardt (Jacob Christoph)

Cicerone.

Incidentally, Mr. Ward has, at personal risk, published a 16-page edition of a Herbert Read dialogue, *Aristotle's mother*. This was broadcast in 1946, and published in 1948 with other *Imaginary conversations* by Secker & Warburg. Copies are now obtainable, price 4s., from 28 Parkfield Crescent, North Harrow, Middlesex. In order to encourage the play being read in a group, 4 copies will be sold for 8s.

I have again been in correspondence with the Youth Libraries Section, this time with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. M. S. Crouch of Kent County Library. As a result of an approach from Cape, the Y.L.A. Committee was unanimous that the Aubrey de Selincourt books have now had their day, and so the publisher has not been promised any significant support from libraries for proposed reprints. The Committee asked if it was possible to obtain hard-cover editions of some children's books only published at present in paper. Two examples mentioned were *My friend Mr. Leakey* by Haldane, and *The amazing adventures of Professor Branestawm* by Hunter. In neither case have I any success with the publishers concerned, for economic reasons. More promising results in another direction, however, might be forthcoming from a request to Faber to re-issue *Autumn term* by Antonia Forest. I hope to hear from the publisher in due course.

Further to the work done on behalf of the Barnett Library, reported in the October, 1960, *Notes*, the following information is now available.

McGibbon & Kee are preparing a new edition of Pear's *American government*, for probable publication in 1961.

The Royal Institute of International Affairs state that *The fourth Republic of France* by Taylor will not be reprinted. However, *The third and fourth Republics* by David Thomson was published in its third edition in 1958. The R.I.I.A. publications have of course been handled by O.U.P. since 1957.

Bailey Bros. & Swinfen reported that as a result of the remaindering of copies of Hsiao's *Political pluralism* to the Humanities Press of New York, only one copy remained. By a surprising coincidence, the Barnett Library purchased this last copy!

Russell & Russell Inc., 80 East 11th Street, New York 3, are reprinting a small edition of Williams' *Capitalism and slavery*. No date has yet been fixed.

NORMAN TOMLINSON

CORRESPONDENCE

SCIENCE LITERATURE

MR. A. R. THOMAS, F.L.A., *Deputy Reference Librarian, Kensington Public Libraries*, writes:

Messrs. Fox and Roberts (March issue, p. 96) assert that I seek to "make our examinations so general, so simple and so short that everyone will pass", and they further claim that I hold the opinion that an examination is to be regarded as a "good thing" only if all or most candidates pass.

I must firmly place on record that my beliefs simply do not correspond to their fatuous misrepresentations. What I do advocate is a syllabus geared to the pressing needs of modern public, special, school and college libraries, in which the examination is an integral and natural part of the course which itself continuously assesses the students' abilities. A shorter course stressing principles will prove more stimulating than a long rambling one, and is far more likely to be recalled and applied by the students than the crammed facts and figures demanded by the present "obstacle race" system. The basic course would attract students lacking any particular science background or interest, although the potential subject specialist would find it of value, before concentrating within the literature of a specific science or zone of related sciences.

I know it is difficult for the Birmingham lecturers to move from their deeply committed positions in the present set-up, but if they cannot gain a wider vision, let them refrain from putting words in my mouth.

My statement that part-time classes are rarely held in science literature is dismissed as "just plain nonsense". The 1960 *L.A. Students' handbook* lists under Part-time courses 53 colleges. I assert that very, very few of these centres teach literature.

I would remind Mr. Griffin (March issue, pp. 96-7) that I advocated *adaptation* of the best American features, not adoption *per se*. The basic material for my paper was prepared in the U.S.A. nearly two years ago, and a more up-to-date and complete list of American courses in science literature and related subjects appears in the March 1960 issue of the *A.L.A. Library Education Newsletter*. Probably Mr. Griffin would share my view that the subject literature courses should not necessarily be viewed as *alternatives*. I have known American librarians who took courses in several fields (e.g., Literature of Science, Social Science, Humanities,

and Law) all of which carried academic credit to the M.L.S. degree.

In conclusion, I would emphasize that I would be the first to welcome a corporate, comparative and searching survey of subject literature courses in America, Commonwealth and foreign countries, especially now when our syllabuses are under revision. We must look—and visit—farther afield for new ideas than the closeted committee rooms of Chaucer House.

MEDICAL LITERATURE

DR. D. J. URQUHART, *Director, D.S.I.R. Lending Library Unit*, writes:

Mr. Thornton's article on medical literature (March issue, pp. 79-82) prompted me to say that I have often invited and that I still should welcome receiving from any organization or individual any facts which may be helpful in deciding the policy of the National Lending Library for Science and Technology. The absence of such facts from the Library Association's memorandum on medical literature suggests that the following information may be of interest:

- (1) In medicine, as in other branches of science and technology, the major part of the literature appears in serial form.
- (2) Judged by the serials which were used in the National Library of Medicine in Washington, the Royal Society of Medicine probably contains less than 60 per cent of the useful serial titles.
- (3) Inevitably there will be considerable overlap between a comprehensive collection such as that in the National Library of Medicine in Washington and the collection which is being built up by the N.L.L. This overlap will inevitably increase as the sciences and technologies develop and become more and more interrelated.
- (4) The original N.L.L. plans, following the traditions of the Science Museum Library, included covering the following subjects:

Anatomy
Bacteriology
Biochemistry
Biology
Industrial hygiene
Pharmacology
Physiology
Public health
Therapeutics
Toxicology
Veterinary medicine

- (5) The extension of the original N.L.L. plans to cover the whole of the medical literature field would only increase the intake of the N.L.L. by about 10 per cent.

In consequence it appears—

- (a) that the creation of a separate lending library for medical literature would be uneconomic.
and (b) that the practical problem is to decide how the N.L.L. can help to make medical literature available without embarrassing the R.S.M.

- (6) Finally, let me say that:—

- (i) certain serials in the clinical medicine field are already on order for the N.L.L.
- (ii) that libraries which are disposing of serial literature are invited to include the literature of clinical medicine in that offered to the N.L.L.
- (iii) that the N.L.L. would be interested to receive from libraries lists of serial titles in the medical field for which the volume of the inter-library loan demand is embarrassing.
- (iv) that the N.L.L. would welcome information about serial titles in the medical field which are difficult to obtain.
- (v) that when, in due course, the N.L.L. starts to grant direct borrowing facilities, applications will be considered from all types of organizations, including hospitals.

DR. F. N. L. POYNTER, F.R.S.L., F.L.A.,
Librarian, Wellcome Historical Medical Library,
writes:

In the March issue of the RECORD, Mr. Thornton has presented a most useful summary of information essential to any discussion on the need for a National Library of Medicine. This project is warmly supported by all medical librarians but its realization may be brought nearer by defining more precisely the scope of such a library.

As we all know, and as Mr. Thornton justly states, "few medical libraries can lend outsiders the latest edition of a text book, work of reference, or recently published issue of a periodical, and these are the items commonly requested". Many of these requests are, in fact, made for the loan of American and other foreign publications which form a substantial proportion of the stock in the larger medical libraries. The British Museum receives all British publications, representing only

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a small part of the world literature on medicine required for research, but is probably not so well provided as the Royal Society of Medicine Library with current, or even older, medical publications from abroad. It has been remarked elsewhere that one way of easing the Museum's storage problems might be to change the Copyright Act. If the Royal Society of Medicine Library were selected as the basis of the new National Library, consideration might be given to an Amending Act whereby the deposit of all British publications on medicine and the allied sciences would be transferred to the new Library. The funds available for purchase of books and periodicals could then be wholly devoted to foreign publications in the field. Moreover, the continuing traditions of our greatest medical library, which are essentially rather different from those of the British Museum, would ensure a smooth transitional period and a natural growth of the informal co-operation already practiced among medical libraries.

It is true, as Mr. Thornton remarks, that "the British Museum Library houses a very extensive collection of medical items, both printed and manuscript, but this has not been fully exploited". These items are (apart from Copyright deposit) almost entirely historical and cannot be "exploited" (in Mr. Thornton's sense of the term) at all, for they do not, in fact, form "a collection" and could not be made to do so without a complete and drastic re-organization which would break up many celebrated existing collections in the Museum Library (Grenville, King's, etc.) and cut across the departmental organization of Printed Books, Manuscripts, and Prints and Drawings. Tradition being such a marked feature of British life, why attempt this upheaval, especially when it is really irrelevant to the immediate and urgent needs? There may be other good reasons which may lead the Trustees of the British Museum to consider its re-organization, but it would be misleading to suggest that it would contribute greatly to the solution of our present problem.

Finally, it would be useful to recall, in discussing the scope of the National Library, that the Wellcome Historical Medical Library already serves as a "National" (and international) special library for the history of medicine and the allied sciences. Although the Wellcome Library can never hope to possess some of the relevant books and MSS in the British Museum, because of their unique character or excessive rarity, it does possess many unique and very rare works of medical and scientific importance

which are not in the British Museum. The whole library is specially organized for research, study and information in its field; its historical collections are comprehensive and cover all countries and all periods of world history, and these are backed by an unparalleled working library of reference works, bibliographies and periodicals on the subject. The library is open to the public without fee or qualification, and during the past ten years it has been used by readers from more than 50 countries. May we not then accept the fact that this library is already acting as "the historical division" of a National Library of Medicine and concentrate our efforts on supplying the doctors, research workers and medical auxiliaries with the current literature essential to their activities?

BRITISH LIBRARIANSHIP OVERSEAS

MISS JEAN M. WALLER, M.A., *Librarian, University of Malaya in Singapore*, writes:

My former colleague, Mr. L. M. Harrod, has raised some very important issues in his letter to the RECORD in the December issue. They are issues which become more and more important as Asian librarians face problems of training and of library provision in overseas territories and face them with the support of a dwindling number of overseas librarians. Yet, pertinent though much of what he says is, I do not find I can agree with some of his conclusions. This is perfectly understandable for Mr Harrod writes, very properly, against an English library background whilst I write against an Australian one where, although we have many British traditions, we have been strongly influenced by American library practice. My first point of difference, however, has little to do with backgrounds.

It is indeed true that librarians abroad are isolated professionally in many places but in Singapore this has not been so in the last few years as more Asian librarians train and with the occasional visiting librarian to give us new perspectives. The isolation can only be comparative for the contact with local librarians and library associations and the wrestling with problems of library provision of pioneer dimensions can be nothing but stimulating. Moreover the librarian here may have access to the best professional journals in the world and, in fact, our library subscribes to about 30 such, so much so that when I went to the U.S.A. in 1959 after an absence of 10 years, so far from feeling "out of touch", I found just what I expected in techniques and equipment. Naturally we all benefit by personal contacts with overseas techniques

and personnel, and periodical submersion in a highly developed professional life is refreshing, but I have never felt during my tours over 8 years (admittedly each is of two years' duration) that I was "out of touch".

I agree most strongly with Mr. Harrod that the local librarian is in a much less enviable position than the overseas librarian. After his period in an overseas library school, decades may pass before he can go abroad again. Under such circumstances the visits of experienced librarians may be most illuminating and, I dare suggest, to the visiting librarian too! But let us not always think in terms of English librarians. Librarianship is becoming more and more of an international profession, as witness the International Federation of Library Associations and its forthcoming International Conference on Cataloguing Principles. American librarians have given distinguished service in such places as Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Japan; Australians and New Zealanders have served in Indonesia, to quote only a few examples. It is in keeping with the unity in diversity of the modern Commonwealth tradition that many cultural strands can contribute to the good life.

We would all agree with Mr. Harrod concerning the difficulties of library schools in newly developing countries but let them have an international faculty in the pioneer period and draw on the best traditions of England and America and the newer but significant Asian researches in the field of librarianship. There are, for example, a number of librarians in the Middle East who can make a real contribution to problems of Arabic cataloguing and of Islamic bibliography, whilst India has a growing body of librarians whose visits we would appreciate not only for technical processes but for their knowledge of bringing books to the newly literate. Yet when all this is said, I doubt the wisdom of embarking too soon on library schools whatever the virtues of a visiting faculty. Such a school in many places would at first exist in a sort of vacuum and the students would never really see a variety of different types of well-run libraries or library systems. In many places, and I include Singapore and Malaya in this generalization, the overseas scholarship would still be the most beneficial to the young student for, say, another five years. For this reason the L.A. sponsored plan of Leverhulme scholarships is a splendid beginning. Yet here again I must confess to a different reaction from Mr. Harrod to the Registration exam. syllabus. This exam. is very much geared to British conditions just as Ameri-

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can exams. are geared to American conditions—very right and proper but not always useful to the overseas librarian especially in the papers which deal with the subject "Organization and administration" which may be compared with the nearest equivalent in Australia—"Provision, administration, processes and services", and "History and purposes". My own study experiences in the U.S.A. and Australia would make me think that the curricula of those countries are more international in outlook than the British ones which admittedly I know mainly through the study of the L.A. *Students' handbooks*, the exam. papers and the notes of the A.A.L. Yet on our own staff here we have had people trained in the U.K., Australia, New Zealand and the U.S.A. All are doing a first-class job here and, despite the different emphasis, have displayed a quick grasp of fundamentals which seems to indicate that every training system has its own virtues and that there are more fundamental agreements than we at first thought.

As for textbooks—I shall, with Mr. Harrod, lead the attack on out-of-print books and the consequent frustrations of overseas library students and at the same time hoist an unashamed banner for the Australian practice of drawing so freely on textbooks both English and American.

Tropical librarianship: there really is a growing literature here. Mr. W. J. Plumbe, Librarian, University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur, has recently compiled two draft bibliographies, one dealing with library buildings in tropical countries and the other with East Asian Libraries (excluding India). Together they come to over 21 pages of foolscap typing. So the material is there and we eagerly await Mr. Plumbe's new book on tropical librarianship which we hope will be one of the factors to permit this subject to be an optional not only in the U.K. but in other English-speaking countries too.

I can only be grateful to Mr. Harrod that he has put these concerns on paper and it is only proper that in a paper which is the official journal of a British Library Association he should appeal to British librarians to spread one of the most important forms of "technical aid". Yet, as a British Librarian working in a city state which

has been called the "crossroads of Asia", I like to think of the Asian librarian looking to wisdom from New Delhi, Cairo and New York as well as from London. We in South-east Asia may draw on the best of East and West professionally and out of many divergent strands I hope a library profession may develop which has international roots but is adapted to the needs of Asia. For these reasons I would like to see more of our help to overseas libraries being channelled through Unesco, whose library advisers have already done some pioneer work. The contribution of the L.A. could be significant if put forward as part of a world-wide effort to help the library movement.

FEMALE LIBRARIANS REQUIRED?

MISS J. M. EDWARDS, B.A., A.L.A., *Librarian, British Coal Utilization Research Association*, writes:

In this day and age, Mr. Clements' letter in the March issue of the *RECORD* seems to me to beg some very curious questions.

I, too, think it is a pity that some employers make an unfair stipulation against the male sex, but not for the reasons Mr. Clements suggests. To judge from his letter, he is assuming:

- (1) That a female librarian is not really equipped for professional tasks: she has not the necessary qualities.
- (2) That a female librarian is not really a professional person at all: she is a "glorified typist-cum-clerk". The reason for this must, I suppose, lie in her sex, since she has to pass the same examinations as a man does.
- (3) Only a woman can be expected to put up with monotonous jobs, because the quality of her mind is so utterly inferior that she is really incapable of anything better.
- (4) Men are better equipped to deal with technical problems, and more practically minded than women.

If all this is true, how is it that such a large proportion of the L.A. examination successes are females? If a course of training and success in examinations are not really the test of a professional, it seems that we shall have to adopt Mr. Clements' criterion: that of sex.

Those unfortunate women who still have to put up with monotony in their jobs are the victims of this typically Victorian outlook. Until very recently, women in general were unable to obtain sound technical, scientific, and engineering

education, and it is really amazing how much they have achieved in spite of this. As for being practically-minded, it is generally admitted that women, who for centuries have toiled in the background as efficient nurses, house-keepers, cooks, knitters, spinners, etc., are far more practical than men.

I am not a man-hater, any more than Mr. Clements is a misogynist; but I dislike lack of logic. I think we should discard the long-discredited clichés which he gives us about women, and face the fact that what he really dislikes is the threat of *effective* feminine competition in the labour market. There he has my sympathy, because I do not believe that men are really less efficient in libraries than women are, and I believe that they should have equal opportunity to prove their worth.

"OUTLANDISH" LIBRARIES

MR. F. H. SMITH, *Librarian, The Royal Aeronautical Society*, writes:

I am delighted, naturally, by Mr. Bakewell's kind comments in the *RECORD* for March. It is because we have been an outlier of the N.C.L. since 1922 and members of Aslib since 1924 (and I personally, a member of Council for 6 years) that I wonder at the difficulties of "outlandish" libraries! None of the "clearing houses" can produce a reference within 24 hours, as is possible by an enterprising librarian in London armed with a telephone.

As for Mr. Bakewell's tailpiece, there is no Aslib Conference, as such, this year!

DESIGNATION OF LIBRARY POSTS

MISS J. H. BRISCOE, *Junior Assistant, Crosby Public Libraries*, writes:

As a registration student, I would be interested and curious to hear if any Librarian has adopted in his library, the recommendations of the report, "Designation of library posts", as laid down in the 1959 September issue of the *RECORD*, and what were the results obtained.

Wanted

The Secretary of the L.A. would be grateful to receive any copies of *Library Science Abstracts* for 1960, particularly No. 4 and Index.

Library Association Library

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY
DURING FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1961

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(To be continued)

REVIEWS

COTTON (G. B.) and GLENCROSS (A.). *Cumulated fiction index, 1945-60*. 1960. 552 pp. (A.L.A.)

This is a revised cumulation of *Fiction index 1953*, and its supplement published in 1957, with new material added for books published between 1957 and early 1960. It will remain a basic volume in the series; it will not be re-cumulated, nor will any of its contents be re-published in any other form.

The index arranges over 25,000 titles under more than 3,000 subject headings, and the compilers have tried to make it a guide to a wide range of fiction. Although a fair proportion of the works indexed are ephemeral, every effort has been made to include standard works of the past and present available during the period covered. There are no annotations and no bibliographical information.

Basically the subject headings remain the same as in the first volume of the series. Of the main groups of headings, the concrete and factual group is outstandingly good, particularly in the sub-divisions of historical fiction, fiction dealing with localities, with professions and with large areas of social life. It is difficult to find any subject in these fields which has not been covered and covered well. Crime fiction takes up over 100 pages and is more closely analysed than in the specialized guides to the subject. The many cross-references should greatly facilitate the identification of any novel within this field. The classification of fiction by forms and techniques (flashbacks, parodies, diaries, dialect novels, interior monologues, etc.) is also useful, though some omissions (no Virginia Woolf and no Proust in either "interior monologues" or "stream of consciousness novels") are inexplicable.

The chief weakness of the index occurs in what the compilers term the "abstract" group (novels dealing with human emotions and personal relationships). Possibly this was unavoidable, because in such novels it is the level of treatment of the subject and not the subject itself which is important. Consequently a subject classification must fail unless there is some degree of selection, or some breakdown within the classification. In this case the compilers have cast their net too wide and in many cases have defeated their own ends. Examples of this can be found under the heading "Marriage" where are listed together Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park* and Elizabeth Ferrar's *Murder in mind*, and in the inclusion of Dorothy Whipple and Boccaccio in the section

"Love and Infatuation". The worst example, however, appears in the section entitled "Murder" where we find such strange bed-fellows as Dostoevsky's *The Brothers Karamazov* and J. Bell's *Murder is easy*. If the compilers felt obliged by their terms of reference to be so all-inclusive, they might have overcome this difficulty by evolving some kind of distinguishing symbol. As it is, the only symbol used throughout the index is a dagger, used to distinguish thriller-type material. A sad, if true, comment on the literary taste of our age!

In spite of this weakness, however, the index is a useful piece of practical bibliography. The first two volumes in the series have already proved of considerable value to librarians, particularly in readers' advisory work, and this cumulated edition bringing the material up to date will be warmly welcomed.

L. M. HARRISON

Journal of chemical documentation, Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1961 (2 issues per annum). American Chemical Society. A.C.S. members rate \$7; for non-members \$10 (Foreign postage, \$0.30).

The American Chemical Society's Division of Chemical Literature was formed in 1949. This provided a forum for the literature chemist and created an important body of technical papers.

Only a few of these technical papers, however, could find a medium for publication. Some of these were books, the *A.C.S. Advances in chemistry* series; others were in periodicals such as *Journal of chemical education* and *Chemical and engineering news*. The bulk of the papers remained unpublished and it became increasingly difficult to know the literature of chemical documentation.

Four years ago the Division of Chemical Literature appointed a Journal Study Committee, which recommended that a new medium be established. *The Journal of chemical documentation* has now appeared to fill the gap.

The opening paper entitled "French organic nomenclature" (Noel Lozac'h) describes the Liège Rules and gives comparisons with the *Chemical abstracts* and other systems. Some 24 papers cover a wide range including "Chemical literature in the Soviet Union"; "Current research at *Chemical abstracts*"; "Aspects of the C.B.C.C. Biology Code"; "How can the chemist help the Patent lawyer"; "Progress in photo-composition"; "Chemical indexing"; "New kinds

of indexes"; "Mechanized searching of phosphorus compounds", etc.

The new journal is phototyped with 2 columns to the page, structural diagrams and some illustrations.

E. R. YESCOMBE

Obituaries

BALFOUR.—We regret to note that Miss Marie A. Balfour, Local History Librarian, Edinburgh, died suddenly of heart trouble on 29th March, 1961, age 55.

Miss Balfour joined the staff of the Edinburgh Public Libraries in 1924. After service at Morningside Library and as Assistant-in-Charge of contract bookbinding, she was transferred to the Central Reference Library in 1928 and there found her true *métier* as a research assistant. In 1932, when the new Department of Economics and Commerce was established in the Central Library, she became first librarian. She was later Librarian at Morningside Library where her service began, and returned to the Central Library in 1942 as Librarian of the Edinburgh Room.

During her long service there she built up an organization which has been of inestimable value

to historians of her native city and which has provided answers to innumerable postal enquiries from this country and abroad. Her personal knowledge of Edinburgh, which became a constant source of wonder to her friends in the Old Edinburgh Club, was freely at the disposal of all who sought her advice. Such knowledge cannot be replaced but her constant care to record new information so as to make it accessible will ensure that the results of Miss Balfour's research will not be lost to future generations.

Miss Balfour's associates looked up to her not only as the most efficient of colleagues but as the staunchest of friends. Her passing leaves a gap that only a like devotion over many years could hope to fill. Some little time ago, she was appointed to the joint charge of a new department shortly to be established in the Central Library. This department is to embrace Scottish literature, history and topography as well as local history, and it was largely Miss Balfour's success in the organization of the Edinburgh Room that made it clear that such a department would fill a need which is constantly evidenced by enquiries on Scottish subjects from all over the world. She will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends.

C. S. MINTO

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Marie Balfour was the perfect librarian. She had easy mastery of the librarianly crafts of classing, cataloguing and indexing. From this mastery and from her deep interest in her City, she had unflinching, almost uncanny, knowledge of the books, prints, maps and other material in the local collection she cared for so well. With readers and students her relations were of the friendliest; with people learned in Edinburgh history, antiquities and topography she was on level terms. She sometimes gave public talks on the contents of her library, always pleasantly and effortlessly and without a didactic manner. As, however, she refrained from writing or lecturing on Edinburgh, no inquirer in her department ever felt that he was trenching on her domain. She was popular with her colleagues for she had a quick and kindly sense of humour often gaily expressed, and she was readier to help others than to care for herself.

Her death is a heavy loss to the Edinburgh Public Libraries. It is a loss to Edinburgh; a fact the Edinburgh Committee are to recognize by putting up a plaque to her memory.

E. A. SAVAGE

YOUNG.—We regret to announce the sudden death on 14th April, 1961, of Mr. William Young, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, South Shields Public Libraries.

Mr. Young, aged 31, was only married on 8th March of this year. Mrs. Young is also a member of the staff of the Public Libraries Department. Our deepest sympathy is extended to her at the great loss which she has suffered.

By his friendliness, his enthusiasm and his true sense of vocation, William Young quickly endeared himself to both colleagues and public alike. All who knew him are shocked by the cutting short of a happy life and a career so full of promise. We shall miss him greatly.

J.C.M.

Appointments and Retirements

ADUM.—Mrs. V. B. Adum, A.L.A. (née Hutt), to be Teacher-Librarian, Claremont High School, Tasmania.

ANTHONY.—Mr. L. J. Anthony, F.L.A., Deputy Librarian, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, to be Librarian and Head of Documentation Services, U.K.A.E.A., Culham Laboratory, Culham, Oxford.

BAMBER.—Mr. A. L. Bamber, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Bristol P.L., to be Deputy Borough Librarian, Loughborough P.L.

BINNS.—Miss J. Binns, F.L.A., Chief Librarian, English Electric Co. Whetstone, to resign on marriage to Mr. T. M. Aitchison, B.Sc., A.L.A., Divisional Librarian, Guided Weapons Division, English Electric Company, but is retained by the company as Consultant.

BUGLER.—Miss J. R. Bugler, F.L.A., Librarian-in-Charge, Reference and Cataloguing Dept., Rotherham P.L., has resigned.

BURKE.—Mr. B. M. Burke, Assistant Librarian, Rubery, Owen & Co. Ltd., to be Technical Librarian, Hunting Aircraft Ltd., Luton Airport.

CARSON.—Mr. H. Carson, Assistant, Co. Fermanagh Library, to be Principal Assistant, Co. Londonderry Library.

CARTER.—Mr. J. W. Carter, F.L.A., Deputy Director, Oldham P.L., to be Director.

CLARKE.—Mr. D. A. Clarke, M.A., A.L.A., Librarian, University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to take up an appointment at University of Liverpool Library.

DAVIES.—Mr. Morgan J. Davies, Librarian, Pontypool P.L., to retire.

DUTTA.—Mrs. M. W. Dutta, B.A., A.L.A., Cataloguing Assistant, Kensington P.L., to be Cataloguer, B.N.B.

GARRATT.—Mr. M. Garratt, Assistant, Stretford P.L., to be Assistant-in-Charge, Massey Music and Gramophone Record Library, Burnley P.L.

HOGGETT.—Mr. P. Hoggett, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Hampstead P.L., to be Librarian-in-charge, Wandsworth P.L.

HOLROYD.—Miss G. Holroyd, B.A., A.L.A., Reference and Technical Librarian, Southall P.L., to be Librarian, Urwick Management Centre, Slough.

ISAACS.—Mr. J. M. Isaacs, A.L.A., Reference Librarian, Aldershot P.L., to be Reference Librarian, East Ham P.L.

KNIGHT.—Mr. R. F. E. Knight, Assistant Librarian, Goldsmiths' College, to be Reference Librarian, Dartford P.L.

LANGTON.—Mr. B. Langton, A.L.A., Assistant in Charge of the Science and Technical Library, Burnley P.L., to be Senior Assistant Librarian, Technical Library Service, Essex Co.L.

LITTLEWOOD.—Mr. P. B. Littlewood, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Reference & Cataloguing Dept., Rotherham P.L., to be Librarian-in-Charge of that Department.

MACKENZIE.—Mr. A. Graham Mackenzie, M.A., A.L.A., Sub-Librarian, University of Nottingham, to be Deputy Librarian, Brotherton Library, University of Leeds.

MACE.—Miss N. Mace, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Hampstead P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Holborn P.L.

MILTON.—Mr. Leslie E. Milton, M.A., A.L.A., Librarian, Sir John Cass College, to resign for health reasons.

MONK.—Miss A. J. Monk, A.L.A., Senior Assistant Librarian, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, to be Assistant Librarian, Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

NORMAN.—Miss E. D. Norman, Librarian, Foster Wheeler Ltd., to be Technical Assistant, Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

OLIPHANT.—Miss D. E. Oliphant, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Hampstead P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Holborn P.L.

PATRICK.—Miss S. M. Patrick, Assistant, Birmingham Univ. L., to be employed in Department of Technical Information, Tube Investments Ltd., Birmingham.

SHEARMAN.—Mr. A. B. Shearman, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Islington P.L., to be Central Lending Librarian, Sutton & Cheam P.L.

SIMPSON.—Miss T. Simpson, A.M.A., Director, Oldham P.L., to retire.

Contributions and communications (including advertisements) should be sent to the Editor, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1, by the 15th of the month preceding that of publication (Tel. Eus. 5856 ext. 9)

Appointments Vacant

Chartered Librarians are advised to refrain from applying for any post in public libraries demanding Registration Qualifications (A.L.A. or F.L.A.) which is advertised in the General or Clerical Divisions of the National Scales or in accordance with the Miscellaneous Salary Scales.

BRITISH TECHNOLOGY INDEX

Applications are invited for the post of **EDITOR** of the *British Technology Index* which will be published monthly with an annual cumulation, commencing in January, 1962. The *Index* will analyse leading British periodicals in all branches of technology. Commencing salary within the range £1,500—£1,700. Contributory superannuation scheme. Duties to commence 4th September, 1961.

Applicants must have knowledge of cataloguing and should have wide experience of technical information service in a technical library or possess a degree in science.

The successful candidate will be required to set up the organization for preparing the *British Technology Index* and to plan the undertaking in detail, to act as editor after staff have been appointed, and will be responsible to the Council of the Library Association for all matters connected with the *Index*.

Applications, giving details of age, education and experience, together with the names of not more than three persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to The Secretary, the Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1, by 10th June, 1961.

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

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George Taylor, Chief Education Officer, Education Department, Calverley Street, Leeds, 1.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Applications are invited for a newly created post of **SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN** in the Library and Research Department. Applicants should be Chartered Librarians under the age of 35. Some experience of Microphotography would be an asset as part of the duties will consist of making preparations for the proposed Council on Microphotography and Document Reproduction. Salary will be on scale rising to £1,070. Superannuation scheme. Applications should be sent to The Secretary, Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1, within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

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The Governors of the Polytechnic invite applications from properly qualified and experienced candidates for the post of **LIBRARIAN**. The successful candidate will be required to take charge of the Polytechnic Library which has over eight thousand volumes and which provides lending and reference facilities. Familiarity with some of the subjects taught at the Polytechnic is desirable but not essential.

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